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OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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The Library of Congress QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

Volume 17

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES	PAGE
The Daniel Scott Lamont Papers. KATE MACLEAN STEWART	63
Hispanic Literature on Tape. FRANCISCO AGUILERA	84
ANNUAL REPORTS	
Orientalia:	
China and Korea. EDWIN G. BEAL, K. T. WU, and KEY P. YANG.	95
Japan. osamu shimizu and andrew y. kuroda	103
Hebraica. LAWRENCE MARWICK and MYRON M. WEINSTEIN.	111
Near and Middle East. ROBERT F. OGDEN	116
Southern Asia. CECIL HOBBS and WALTER H. MAURER	119
Slavica: USSR—Science. THOMAS J. WHITBY	128
Slavica: USSR—Fields Other Than Science. Boris I.	144

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The Daniel Scott Lamont Papers

LARGE GROUP of the papers of Daniel Scott Lamont, President Grover Cleveland's private secretary during his first administration (1885-89) and Secretary of War during his second (1893-97), has had a valued place in the collections of the Manuscript Division since 1929. Through the generosity of Colonel Lamont's daughter, the late Miss Elizabeth Lamont, and of her niece, Mrs. Noel Sokoloff, a substantial addition has now been made to them. It has come as a pleasant surprise to find that these consist not merely of "some letters President Cleveland wrote to my father," which Miss Lamont had in 1958 expressed the kind wish to give to the Library, but of an entire trunkful of Mr. Lamont's papers which had been found in the Lamont home in Millbrook, N.Y.

This article will attempt to relate the groups of Lamont papers together and to show how these and other collections in the Manuscript Division throw light upon his career. In order to do so, it is necessary to study to some extent Grover Cleveland's attitude toward his own papers, how they stand in relation to Lamont's, and how Lamont acted as a preserver of manuscripts, both of his own and of his employer, the President of the United States.

Relations Between the Cleveland and the Lamont Papers

Unlike such earlier Presidents as Jefferson, Madison, and Adams, and later ones who have established their own repositories for their papers, President Cleveland apparently lacked the sense of history which would have made him preserve with care the papers he created during his two administrations. On one occasion, during his first period in office, he expressed this attitude when asked to turn over documents for the use of Committees of the Senate:

. . . I regard the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me or intended for my use and action purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential, and having reference to the performance of a duty exclusively mine. I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the Department, but as deposited there for my convenience, remaining still completely under my control. I suppose if I desired to take them into my custody I might do so with entire propriety, and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain.

. . . The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any constitutional, statutory, or other requirement making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the Executive.¹

In a letter to Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine, and later the author of Grover Cleveland: The Story of a Friendship, the President gave his rea-

¹ James D. Richardson, A Compilation of The Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789–1897 (Washington, 1898), VIII, p. 378–79. Cleveland discussed the situation in detail in the first of his Princeton lectures, "The Independence of the Executive," later published in Presidential Problems (1904). Fortunately for historians, the President never "saw fit to destroy" his papers—a prerogative that has unhappily been assumed by some Presidents and other officials.

son for his lack of interest in archival preservation (January 16, 1897):

I have been so prodded by public duty for a number of years past that I have had no opportunity to look after the preservation of anything that might be useful in writing history. "Things done are won, but joy's full soul lies in the doing," has perforce been the motto over my mantel.²

It seems likely that at the end of each of his administrations Cleveland left the problem of disposing of his papers to his private secretary. On April 14, 1899, George Grantham Bain, a writer of feature articles, wrote to Lamont: "I wrote to Mr. Cleveland for an extract from one of his messages in his own handwriting to use in connection with some extracts from the messages of President Harrison and President McKinley in an article on Presidents' messages for the STRAND MAGAZINE. Mr. Cleveland tells me he has no such souvenir of his term in the White House but that he thinks you may have. If so, will you let me have it photographed for publication?" 3 Lamont replied (April 17, 1899) that he regretted very much "that such few papers as I have in Mr. Cleveland's hand-writing are in storage vaults inaccessible to me at this time. I doubt, however, if any of them would be of use to you. Such original drafts as were not destroyed by the printer were almost invariably scattered at the time among people soliciting autographs of that sort. I think Mr. Henry T. Thurber, the Private Secretary to Mr. Cleveland during his last administration, whose address is Detroit, Michigan, must be in position to favor you, and I suggest that you communicate with him."

Robert M. McElroy, the biographer of Grover Cleveland who accumulated a mass of manuscripts for his study, has left an account of Lamont's part in the preservation of Cleveland's papers: ti

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He [Cleveland] apparently made no attempt to keep his files complete, and frequently the only copy of an important document was given to some friend who wished a specimen of his handwriting. The forty or fifty thousand miscellaneous documents, mostly letters to the President, but including the final copies of many of the Presidential Messages, which he brought from Washington at the end of his public life, he stored in a wing of Colonel Lamont's country house at Millbrook, New York, and apparently forgot.⁴

Dr. McElroy was permitted to have the Cleveland papers brought to Princeton for his use in writing his biography, and, with Miss Lamont's permission, he removed many of her father's to his place of operation. The Cleveland papers, a large part of which had been deposited in the Library in 1916, were given over to the Library after the completion of the biography, and many of the owners of holograph Cleveland letters he had also borrowed for his use donated them to the collection. Lamont's papers were received by the Library in 1929, as has been noted. In the course of these transactions, a certain amount of commingling of collections occurred. The wishes of the Lamont family had been expressed in a letter of June 13, 1922, from Mrs. Frances Lamont Robbins, Lamont's daughter, to Dr. McElroy, agreeing with him that her father's papers should go to the Library and saying that "we are anxious to keep our collection together, and

² Allan Nevins, ed., The Letters of Grover Cleveland (Boston, New York, 1933), p. 467.

³ Daniel S. Lamont papers, Library of Congress. Unless otherwise noted, quotations given hereafter are from these papers.

^{*}Robert M. McElroy papers, Library of Congress. It has not been possible to establish the details of the actual transfer of the Cleveland papers to Colonel Lamont's home because a large part of the Grover Cleveland papers are being microfilmed and indexed in the Library's Presidential papers program and were not available for research at the time this paper was being prepared. The two friends saw each other frequently, and there may be no written record of the transaction.

to give it as a whole." Apparently this desire to maintain the Lamont papers as a separate collection was not known to the Manuscript Division staff in 1931, when numbers of papers bearing the notation made by Dr. McElroy's secretary "Lamont Coll.," together with a number of personal letters Lamont had received from Cleveland and others, were bound in with the Cleveland papers. Those addressed to Lamont as the President's secretary are, of course, a proper part of the Cleveland papers; and because they have been in the Cleveland papers for almost 30 years, the "Lamont Coll." will remain there. It is therefore essential that anyone making a definitive study of Lamont's life and contributions—a desideratum, certainly must make a thorough search of the Cleveland papers.5

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Of another kind is the commingling caused by the personal association of the two men. In Mrs. Sokoloff's recent gift, for example, are some documents that very properly belong in Cleveland's own papers, and eventually, with her permission, they will be placed there. They consist of a group of unimportant letters received by Cleveland during his first administration (largely dated 1888), holograph drafts of telegrams, and drafts of speeches, some of which are fragmentary. One such item, headed "Public Library" and written for inclusion in the President's first annual message (December 8, 1885), strikes a historically reminiscent note for the Library, which in fiscal year 1959 had an increase of books alone to the number of 368,000:

It is a source of considerable and not unnatural discontent that no adequate provision has yet been made for accommodating the principal library of the government. Of the vast collection of books and pamphlets gathered at the Capitol, numbering some seven hundred thousand, exclusive of manuscripts, maps and the products of the graphic arts also of great volume and value, only about three hundred volumes, or less than half of the collection is provided with shelf space. The others, which are increasing at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty thousand volumes a year, are not only inaccessible to the public, but are subject to serious damage and deterioration from other causes in their present condition.

A consideration of the fact that the library of the Capitol has twice been destroyed or damaged by fire, its daily increasing value, and its importance as a place of deposits of books under the laws relating to Copyright make manifest the propriety of prompt action to insure its proper accommodation and protection.

In view of these interconnections between the groups of papers, it is fortunate for the scholar that they are now housed together in the Library of Congress, and that they can also be used in conjunction with the papers of many of Lamont's contemporaries—Thomas F. Bayard, Andrew Carnegie, Chauncey M. Depew, Donald M. Dickinson, Walter Q. Gresham, Charles Sumner Hamlin, St. Clair McKelway, Daniel Manning, Richard Olney, Alton B. Parker, and William C. Whitney.

Contents of the Sokoloff Gift

A short general description of Daniel Lamont's papers will perhaps be useful before turning to the study of the man as revealed in them.

The papers given to the Library in 1929 by Lamont's daughter, Mrs. Frances Lamont Robbins, date mainly from the period of his service as Secretary of War. They

⁵ A few of Lamont's personal papers were found during the organization by the Presidential Papers Section of the unbound Cleveland papers and have been restored to the Lamont papers. Also recently returned to their proper home were letters addressed to Lamont "Ba-Bl," 1894-97, which were found in the papers of Elihu Root, a later Secretary of War; these "archival estrays" were probably left in the War Department by mistake.

⁶ The Joint Library Committee had reported a resolution in the Senate on February 18, 1817, "That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to cause to be erected and fitted up for the reception of the Library of Congress a suitable building."

have been bound in 80 volumes, 79 of which are dated between 1893 and 1897. As has already been pointed out, many of the earlier papers in this gift are merged into the Cleveland papers.

The papers recently presented by Mrs. Sokoloff include Lamont's personal letterbooks, dating from 1893 to 1905. Much of the material in them is necessarily routine, dealing with appointments and promotions, not only in his own War Department but, because of his experience and influence, in the consular service, the Post Office Department, the Internal Revenue Service, and other components of the Government. The letterbooks for Lamont's post-Cabinet period cover his wide financial interests and his work as Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, dealing with such matters as requests for railroad passes and the use of his private car, the Yakima. There are several hundred copies of letters sent and received by Lamont between 1865 and 1905, the correspondents being both well-known people in the political and financial world and ordinary citizens.

Also included are financial papers; some memorabilia, such as a photograph of Mrs. Cleveland with her godchild and namesake, baby Frances Cleveland Lamont, on her lap; a diary kept by a guest who accompanied the Lamont family on a trip abroad in 1902-3, "Landauing in Europe and Africa"; an autograph volume; and a few items of autographic value. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the holograph endorsement on the back of a letter written by Alexander Williamson, the Scottish tutor in Abraham Lincoln's family. On March 21, 1863, he addressed the President, respectfully requesting his recommendation for a position. The endorsement reads:

Submitted to the Sec. of Treasury—Mr. Williamson, writer of the within, was our "Willie's"

teacher; and I would be really glad for him to be obliged.

A. Lincoln

March 23, 1863 7

One of the most valuable segments of the collection consists of approximately 50 holograph letters written by Grover Cleveland, some of them addressed to Mrs. Lamont. The earlier gift of Lamont papers had included only two. In addition, there are the documents more appropriately belonging to the Cleveland papers, to which allusion has already been made. Among these are a number of the President's long, handwritten, almost illegible, and much-revised drafts, bearing evidence that he nearly always wrote his own speeches and, according to a story he often told, could be characterized as the kind of man who would rather do something badly for himself than have someone else do it well for him. One of these drafts of speeches is interesting for its revealing his veneration for the position he was holding:

recognition of the dignity and importance of the high office I for the time being hold in trust for you and for the American people. It is a high office because it represents the Sovereignty of a free and mighty people. It is full of solemn responsibility and duty because it embodies in a greater degree than any other office on earth the suffrage and trust of such a people. As an American citizen chosen from the mass of his fellow country men to assume for a time this responsibility and this duty, I acknowledge with patriotic satisfaction your tribute to the office which belongs to you and me alike.

And because it belongs to you, the obligation is manifest on your part to maintain a constant and continuous watchfulness and interest concerning its care and operation. . . .

After all we need have no fear that the American people will permit this high office of President to suffer at their hands. There is a

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Williamson was appointed to a temporary clerkship in the Second Auditor's Office on March 28. This endorsement was published in Roy P. Basler, ed., The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln (Rutgers, 1953), VI, p. 144, from a copy in the National Archives.

patriotic sentiment abroad which in the midst of all party feeling and all party disappointment will assert itself and will insist that the office which stands for the people will . . . in all its vigor minister to their prosperity and welfare.

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Characteristic of the President who often worked until midnight and who found it hard to delegate responsibility are, among the other drafts, telegrams which he drew up for signature not by himself, but by Lamont, his private secretary. Another interesting piece of similar nature is a 10page draft in Cleveland's hand, drawn up on December 12, 1887, to announce the results of an interview he had had with William Mackay Laffan, editor of the New York Sun. The Sun had been critical of the President's message calling for tariff reduction, suggesting that it would tend to divide the Democracy. Cleveland evidently wrote this draft in hopes that Laffan would give its contents out as a public statement:

I saw the president for the first time today. . . The message was the first topic alluded to after ordinary salutations. The president immediately said: "I see the Sun is of the opinion that the ideas contained in the message if carried out would ruin the Country," and he laughingly added: "So I am accused of trying to ruin the Country again. There surely never was a Country which could stand so much ruining." . . .

Since I saw the President I have carefully read his message again and confess that I understand it better and somewhat differently since my second perusal.

Also relevant to Cleveland and his administration are a scrapbook of congratulatory telegrams he received between 1882 and 1884, copies of telegrams received between 1885 and 1888, and letterpress copies kept by Lamont of telegrams that went out from the Executive Mansion between 1885 and 1888.

Lamont as Seen in His Papers EARLY LIFE AND POLITICAL CAREER

Although they are not as complete as one would wish, there is much valuable

source material in the papers of Daniel Scott Lamont, who was born in McGrawville, Cortland County, N.Y., on February 9, 1851. He attended Union College in Schenectady for a time, spending some terms working in his father's store in Mc-Grawville. These years of his life are pictured in a group of original letters written by young "Dan" Lamont to his friend Milford S. Bean. (They were probably turned over to Mrs. Lamont after her husband's death in 1905.) They show an uninhibited exuberance which is not seen later in the carefully decorous letters he wrote as the President's secretary, as Secretary of War, and as a very successful businessman. In the discussions of village social life there is an occasional mention of "Ettie" Kinney, who some years later would become his bride. Three other early interests visible in these letters would assume very important roles in his later life: politics, railroads, and fishing. He wrote to "Friend Bean" on February 6, 1869, about hearing Henry Ward Beecher deliver his lecture on rational amusements: "It was decidedly the best thing I have every listened to. His views on the subject exactly accord with mine and differ from many. . . . He goes in for most any kind of amusement and says 'Do anything that will do you and yours good but do nothing that will harm you or your friends." Fishing was apparently considered one of the best of "rational amusements"-earlier he had written to Bean: "Sunday June 16th 1867 finds me among the Mountains and Rivers, the Rocks and Rills of Delaware County. . . . I have been a fishing every day since I left home and have not seen anything of the fishy kind except trout and one eel. Oh Milly you cannot imagine what fun it is to throw your hook in and the very minute it touches the water have one that will weigh about a quarter of a pound by your side." Urging Bean to join him, he pointed out that the total cost for a week would not

be more than \$15 and—a matter of no less importance to the 16-year-old Young Democrat—that they could stop by at the State Constitutional Convention at Albany on the way home.

College politics also interested him. When J. C. Barry, a fellow member of the class of 1872 at Union College, later wrote (March 21, 1885) to congratulate him on his appointment as President Cleveland's private secretary, he recalled Lamont's leading the sophomore class fight against the secret-society men: "You were quite a politician even then . . . your success is all due to your own brains and unaided efforts." From Union College, on November 7, 1869, Lamont wrote to Bean about the local political situation: "The Democrats here are very jubilant over the result and well may they be for indeed they did nobly and redeemed both this senatorial and assembly district from radical misrule. . . . I think my chances for a good position at A[lbany] are excellent." A letter written on official paper of the State of New York in Assembly gives details of his subsequent appointment (January 24, 1870): "I have a very fine position here, one of the finest within the gift of the House, I think. I am a deputy clerk but assigned to a position in the Engrossing room. . . . I am the youngest person that has occupied a like position in some time. My salary will range from 7 to \$10 per day-so you see I hope to at least pay my way, while the experience will be worth something to me." Two years later another letter to Bean had a different tone (February 4, 1872): "As you will perceive I am now an ex-official-private citizen, one of the hoi polloi. Every Democrat connected with the Legislature was supersceded [sic] Friday night and of course I would not renounce my Democracy and so went with the rest."

Lamont was a protégé of Samuel J. Tilden and John Bigelow in the Democratic faction opposing Tammany Hall. A letter written to him by Tilden on September 11, 1871, to urge his attendance at a coming primary meeting, reflects the sentiments of his group:

The Democracy have never been called on to act when wisdom and courage, and devotion to principle and to right were more needed . . . Wherever the gangrene of corruption has reached the Democratic Party, we must take a knife and cut it out by the roots.

In 1872 Tilden gave him a clerkship on the Democratic central committee for New York State, a post he occupied for many years. In addition, from 1875 to 1882, he was Chief Clerk of the New York Department of State, and from 1877 to 1882 he was employed by Daniel Manning on the Albany Argus. Manning successfully sponsored Grover Cleveland, mayor of Buffalo, as the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1882, and after the election he delegated Lamont to advise him. Lamont's experience in practical politics and in handling politicians led to his appointment as military secretary with the rank of colonel and then as private secretary to Cleveland. The New York Tribune announced his selection on its front page on New Year's Day, 1883:

. . . By his connection with the [Tilden Democratic State] committee, year after year Mr. Lamont gained a larger acquaintance with politicians than is possessed by any other Democrat in the state. He has a remarkable memory for faces and the particulars of a politician's life. As one to introduce politicians to Mr. Cleveland and inform him of their relative importance, Mr. Lamont will be of great value to Mr. Cleveland But Mr. Lamont will be of far more value to Mr. Cleveland as his secretary than as a politician. He learned how to work hard and with thoroughness as chief clerk of Secretary of State Bigelow. Since then as managing editor of The Albany Argus, he has labored unceasingly to increase the prosperity of that paper. All who may have dealings with the Executive during the next three years will also be glad to know that his private secretary is a man of integrity. . . .

The two hard-working men often toiled together late into the night, and Lamont became indispensable to the Governor. "Lamont is a wonderful man," Cleveland told a friend. "I never saw his like. He has no friends to gratify and no enemies to punish." 8 A later estimate described him as "fitted by nature to satisfy the new Governor's need. A born politician, shrewd, faithful, and appreciative, without prejudices or resentments, with innate knowledge and an insight amounting to instinct . . . "9 The close working relationship between the two men may be seen in excerpts from their correspondence. While vacationing at Buffalo, for example, Cleveland wrote on June 26, 1883, to Lamont, who was carrying on at the office and forwarding any documents that required the Governor's signature: "You will see by the enclosed that I am doing business here and don't propose to entirely neglect executive duties. . . . I wish you would tell me how long I can stay here. I have much to do yet in the way of fishing, etc., and a great many fish are waiting for me." But in a postscript he added, "Don't fail to let me know by telegraph if I am needed." 10 Again on August 20, 1883, he returned some commutation sheets which Lamont had sent for his signature: "I received at the same time a letter, a copy of which I enclose, accusing me of stealing bait." He suggested to journalist Lamont that the incident might be of interest to the newspapers: "You may if you think best make an item of the bait-stealing business. It may not be best and don't do it if this is your idea." As for his own responsibilities, he noted: "Two things must be done, to wit: The Republican party must go,

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and [Chester A.] Arthur must be beaten as a fisherman. You may be sure I feel deeply the responsibility of my share in this work." 11

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY AND CABINET MEMBER

When the time came for Grover Cleveland to make the move from the Governor's mansion to the White House, he was so dependent on Lamont's tactful and efficient help that he is reported to have said: "Well, Dan, if you won't go, I won't, that's all." ¹² Their close association was not interrupted, and Lamont's influence as private secretary to the President was soon well established. The contribution he made has been summed up as follows:

As in Albany, Lamont was indispensable as a political adviser. The sandy-haired secretary, with the genial smile lighting up his Scotch sharpness, tipped back his chair and received the Congressmen and State Committeemen tactfully. He carried on so voluminous a correspondence that his papers, as now preserved in Washington, constitute a virtual directory of Democratic leaders from Kittery to San Diego. Some of his best-trusted advisers wrote him continually. . . . The President would have done well to trust more to Lamont and [William F.] Vilas on petty appointments, devoting himself to broad policies, but that was not his way.¹⁸

The man who soon became known as the "assistant President" knew Cleveland so well and adapted the presentation of his recommendations so subtly that Cleveland, limited somewhat in imagination, appears to have adopted many of them without realizing that they were not his own. This might explain the President's later remark, made when he was searching for a secretary for his second administration, that he

⁶ Allan Nevins, Grover Cleveland (New York, 1932), p. 109-10.

DeAlva Stanwood Alexander, Four Famous New Yorkers (New York, 1923), p. 7.

³⁰ Allan Nevins, ed., Letters of Grover Cleveland (Boston, New York, 1933), p. 23.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 24.

¹⁸ Nevins, Grover Cleveland, p. 198.

¹³ Ibid., p. 239-40. Most of Lamont's "papers" referred to here were absorbed into the Cleveland papers.

wanted "a man of no opinions—some steady plodding man like Lamont." "

Thousands of letters came to the White House from applicants for jobs and pensions, from people seeking financial contributions for themselves or their churches or charities, and from those who wrote to Lamont to use his influence with the President to get them personal interviews. Many of these letters were acknowledged by the private secretary with tact and reasonableness, as well as firmness. Among the examples in the recent gift of the more or less "form" letters used by the secretary is one written on behalf of Mrs. Cleveland:

Mrs. Cleveland has requested me to acknowledge your recent letter and to say that she regrets her inability to aid you in the manner suggested. She could not, with propriety, attempt to exert an influence in behalf of applicants for employment under the Government, and the President, whose assistance through her intercession you perhaps hoped to secure, declines in all instances to interfere with minor appointments in the public service.

Many important letters were also written in Lamont's own name, indicating the trust in which he was held by the President. His good judgment is revealed also by many incoming communications bearing his simple notation "File" which were thereupon relegated to a "Crank" file by the White House staff. One of these, for example, is an undated (1888?) list of 15 names "of men that will vote for \$10 a piece for Grover Cleveland For President The 6th of November."

Lamont's amiability and discretion, as well as his former membership in the fourth estate, made his relations with newspapermen much better than those Cleveland enjoyed; the latter once referred to journalists as "newspaper nuisances" and "animals." ¹⁵ Lamont was treated more gently

by the press as a consequence. In a satire on the administration entitled *Mistakes of Grover and Allan* (Detroit, 1888) which was brought forth by the campaign of 1888, "our friend Lamont" was characterized in this way:

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And this explains why we are never wont
To trust to any save our friend Lamont.
Good Dan'l knows our heart, (if there, indeed,
In our anatomy be such an organ);
He also knows our weaknesses, and need
Of common sense, and so explains our jargon
Unto the world, that gaping millions read,
And mentally portray this uncouth gorgon
Somewhat more godly than the god Apollo.
And as to brains—would beat old Plato
hollow.

Dan knows our inner life, and so discreet
Is he, the world imagines us a Cato;
Our sottish, unchaste life would prove a treat
To scandal-mongers seeking toothsome data;
But all who try to pump good Daniel, meet
The silence of a most discreet potato.

One of the friends who wrote to Lamont when his term as private secretary to Cleveland came to a close was Thomas J. Cummins, who paid him this tribute:

I need not tell you how much I regret your departure. Let me at the same time express the earnest hope that your future and that of your dear family may be crowned with the fullest and brightest laurels of prosperity and happiness. Years of acquaintance with you, my dear Lamont, have but strengthened the strong regard and interest I have always felt in your welfare. If modesty, persistence, ability, and faithfulness to trust are to be rewarded you certainly should not be forgotten.¹⁶

In 1889, when Cleveland's first administration was over, Lamont established himself in New York City, where he became interested in street railways and other business ventures. With the advice of William C. Whitney, who had been Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy and was an experienced financier, he gained wealth by stockmarket investment and employed his own

¹⁴ Charles Sumner Hamlin, manuscript diary, December 29, 1892, Library of Congress.

^{3, 1886;} Nevins, Letters, p. 112.

¹⁸ Thomas J. Cummins to Daniel S. Lamont, February 25, 1889; Grover Cleveland papers, Library of Congress.

administrative ability to become a very prosperous Wall Street businessman. His interest in politics continued, however, and he played no small part in Cleveland's successful Presidential candidacy in 1892.

An indication of the trust in which Lamont was held by the President-elect is shown in a series of "For-the-Record" memoranda written down shortly after holding conferences on the selection of a Cabinet. These significant documents, which were apparently unknown to students of the period until their recent presentation to the Library by Mrs. Sokoloff, also illustrate the conciseness of Lamont's style and his sense of history:

December 7 [1892]—The President sent for me and I went to his house . . . at about 9:30. . . . The Pres't . . . said he had been thinking about his Cabinet and he wanted me to think over the suggestions that had come to his mind. He inquired what I would think of taking Chief Justice [Melville W.] Fuller from the Supreme Court Bench and making him Secretary of State. . . . He further said that the Chief Justice was an able man and had special fitness for diplomacy. The next thing he said was "Don't you suppose I could get Judge [Walter Q.] Gresham to take the Treasury. He has been in two cabinets, (?) he is a Democrat as the parties are now divided and has been since 1888 he is an able all-around man and would be of great service to me in the Cabinet. .

To this I said I doubted if he would accept and subject himself to the imputation that he changed his politics for an office and the President answered "Gresham is too big a man for such a charge to lodge against."

... He said why not do a startling thing & give the people something to talk about by making Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia Secretary of War. The war has been over for twenty-five years, isn't this a pretty good time to break up the notion that any man in the country is not to be thought of for any place on account of the war... I made answer that so pronounced a move was not necessary and would do no good.

I told him he ought to know that Mr. [Wilson Shannon] Bissell 19 hoped for a Cabinet place

and that he would be disappointed beyond measure if he failed to receive it, that I had talked with Mr. B[issell] . . . and that I knew he expected to be considered for Attorney-General. . .

The President said he had written Mr. [William C.] Whitney and was sorry that the latter could not see his way clear to go into the Cabinet, intimating that any place was at his command. . . .

I suggested that if [George] Gray of Delaware should not go into the Cabinet making a place for Mr. [Thomas F.] Bayard in the Senate, the latter might possibly like to go to London as Minister. . . .

December 9-I went to the Presidents this morning. . . . The President said Whitney came to see him yesterday and singularly enough although the thing had never been hinted to him asked if Gresham's name had ever occurred to him. He said Whitney thought well of that. . . . He inquired if I was sure that Bissell himself wanted the Cabinet place or if it was the work of his friends. I answered that I had talked with Mr. Bissell and I knew he hoped for such an appointment. . . . If the Cabinet were to be appointed tonight I should say it would be about like this-Sec[retar]y of State, Fuller Treasury, [John G.] Carlisle War, Gray of Delaware Navy, Bissell; Postmaster-General [D. Cady] Herrick Atty. General [Edward C.] Walthall Agriculture, [Finly H.] Gray of Indiana Interior, Gresham.

January 4, 1893—11:30 p.m. After my dinner I drove over to the Presidents. . . . He said he had to-day received a letter from Chief Justice Fuller declining the Secretaryship of State and a telegram from Don M. Dickinson saying he had this morning mailed an important letter. This he took to indicate that Mr. Dickinson had concluded to accept the Attorney Generalship. The latter gave him much pleasure. He said he had no doubt of his capacity and he felt that it was a good selection. For the Secretary of State he wondered if John Quincy Adams would not fill the bill. He said it was a great name and he believed Adams was very able.

This later memorandum on the subject was written on stationery of the Houston, West St. & Pavonia Ferry R.R. Co.:

January 16, 1893. The President came up from Lakewood this morning to complete the packing of his papers. . . . He said he had

¹⁷ Cleveland's former law partner in Buffalo, N.Y.

sent for Mr. Bayard to come to Lakewood & he should discuss the whole cabinet matter with him and had about determined to offer him the Secretaryship of State but he did not think he would accept it. He said nobody knew better than he the objections that had been made to Mr. Bayard but he was thoroughly posted on the questions of the department and he could be supplemented by good assistants who would see the people and look after the appointments. . . . He said he did not think he would put Gray of Indiana into the Cabinet but he would like [Horace] Boies of Iowa & he thought he would take the place. He had about made up his mind to make Bissell Secretary of Interior. He said B. would make a good officer. His cabinet tonight was Carlisle, Sec[retar]y Treas[ur]y Lamont Sec[retar]y of War; Att[orne]y Gen[era]l Wal-Sec[retar]y Navy Hoke Smith thall Sec[retar]y Interior Bissell P[ost]. M[aster]. General [David R.] Francis Sec[retar]y Agriculture Boies tarly State Carlisle or [Judge William L.] Putnam.

From Lakewood, New Jersey, on February 19, 1893, the President-elect wrote to his friend and former secretary about his troubles, wondering "why there are not, within the circle of my life, more Lamonts. . . ." A large portion of this letter was not published in Allan Nevins' Letters of Grover Cleveland (Boston, New York, 1933):

Your dispatches and letter are received and I thank you for all the trouble you are incurring on my account.

The Attorney Generalship is not closed and Mr. [Richard] Olney can have it if after full consideration he feels it is the one he should accept.

A letter from Peter [Olney] to me speaking of his brothers state of mind when he saw him contains the following: "He was of the opinion that the place of Attorney Gen'l would be the more suitable."

My desire is rather increased to give the Atty Generalship to a Southern man if I can do so with due regard to the public good, and I can see a great deal of policy in that course. I believe I could find the man there who would answer. My notion as I feel now, is, if I go South, to press the place upon [Edward Cary]

Walthall of Miss and if he will not accept to consider [Uriah M.?] Rose of Ark or Culbertson [Charles Allen Culberson?] of Texas. And then too I have thought that Mr. Olneys railroad clientage, while with such a man as he no real objection, might in the estimation of the public make him a more desirable Secretary of the Navy than Attorney General. His place of residence is another important consideration pointing in the same direction. I can hardly go South for a Secretary of the Navy and to go over to an interior state does not seem to me to be most in accordance with the fitness of things.

All this is written in subordination to my main idea that Mr. Olney is so desirable a man to have in my Cabinet that I am entirely willing to leave the choice in the two places to him.

Now what if he declines both?

I think then you had better enlist him to actively and aggressively operate with us on John Quincy Adams in an effort to induce him to accept the Secretaryship of the Navy. I believe it would be the best thing left for us.

If in your opinion it is necessary and [you] will telegraph me to that effect, I will go up tomorrow evening and join in the Consultation—though I do not want to go unless you deem it quite essential. If I should go, I would stop at the Victoria, arriving there about 9 o-c[lock].

Carlisle tells me that Parsons[?] correspondent for a Chicago newspaper told him that Fairchild and Lettenchafer[?] were very much offended at an interview they had with me and gives details which makes it absolutely certain that someone who was present has been detailing an exaggerated account of what took place when I met them.

I am trying very hard to keep cheerful in a most irritating and perplexing situation. I am only partially successful, and I am constantly wondering why there are not, within the circle of my life, more Lamonts and Dickinsons.

And this reminds me of another confidential mission I want you to undertake for me.

Will you go to Belmont & Co and see if they can arrange for the purchase abroad of say fifty millions of caisse bonds. . . . I want in the transaction the actual gold brought from abroad and put in our own treasury and I want it done promptly, and in such manner that the par value of the bonds shall be forthcoming to us free from commission. Of course we do not commit ourselves to the issuance of these bonds. We may be anticipated or the necessity for such ac-

tion may be averted. I only want you to find out in the most confidential way possible what can be done if the contingency arrives.

A subsequent memorandum, written by Lamont on February 22, 1893, indicates the status of the Cabinet negotiations and (in the last paragraph) his role in choosing the Secretary of the Navy:

Last Friday I went to Lakewood at the Presidents request. He had two days before asked Judge Wm. L. Putnam of Maine to take the Navy Department and he refused. I was present at the interview in the Mills Building. Mr. Putnam put his declination on the ground of health. The President discussed Richard Olney and John Quincy Adams with him. It was agreed that Judge Putnam should at once go on to Boston and offer the Navy Dept or the Atty Generalship to Olney. The President preferred that he should take the Navy because he wanted to give the Atty-Generalship to the South, the men he had in mind being Senator [Edward C.] Walthall of Miss, Judge [Charles Allen?] Culberson of Texas, [Uriah M.? Rose of Arkansas or Senator [James B.] Eustis of Louisiana. Olney's brother, Peter B. Olney also went on to talk with him (O) about it. When I saw the Pres't no answer had been received. It was agreed that I should communicate with W. A. Day Esq. of Illinois & offer him the Private Secretaryship. . . . Day came to me Sunday & was gratified beyond expression with the tender but said he wanted until Monday night to answer to which I assented. Monday night Olney came to town and I took him to see Whitney. We talked to him for two hours urging him to take the Navy. He was undecided and arranged to see the President the next day which was yesterday. Day came back to me Monday night & said after talking with Morrison of Ill who is aggrieved by his failure to get a Cabinet place he felt as Mr. Morri on's friend he could not take a confidential place near Mr. Cleveland, that differences might arise between the latter & Morrison's friends & he could not be placed in such an embarrassing position. Today it was agreed that I should see if Leslie Ryan of Mr. Cleveland's law office would go temporarily at least as Private Secretary. The Prest told me of Olney's visit & that he had gone back to Boston to see if Adams would take the Navy & if he would not he would accept the Atty Generalship. While we were talking a message came from Olney reading "I will go." That settled the Atty Genlship and the Prst said he felt that the other place should go to the South. We canvassed a number of names. The Prest said he had had no idea of appointing [Hilary A.] Herbert of Alabama, whose honesty and loyalty were beyond question but whose business ability he had distrusted. I said that having disappointed the Congressmen in all their petitions, would it not be well to give Herbert, their candidate, this place. . . . He said I think I might as well call it Herbert & close the matter. Nobody else is presented.

He read me the first draft of his inaugural, just finished.

The Cabinet finally chosen consisted of Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State; John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War; Richard Olney, Attorney General; Wilson S. Bissell, Postmaster General; Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior; and Iulius Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. Richard Olney, in an autobiographical memorandum in his papers, refers to the influence of Lamont: "The immediate program of the administration had already been settled between the President and, as I understand, Messrs. Gresham, Carlisle. and Lamont, and without consultation with the other gentlemen who afterwards entered the cabinet."

During the peaceful years of 1893–97 the duties of the Secretary of War were not onerous. Some reforms were made in the administration of the Department, frequent and futile recommendations were made for the reorganization of the infantry, and the Indian wars came to an end. Among the many routine political or office-seeking letters are some which show the place the new Secretary held in the hearts of his friends. Goodwin Knight of Albany wrote on February 23, 1893:

It is, in my judgment, in every way, a fitting recognition on the part of Mr Cleveland of the great services you have rendered to him and the services that you have rendered to the State and to the Country at large as well. I know of no man who is better qualified for public station than yourself, and I know of no man who has the good wishes of a greater number of people. Your relations with men, if you will permit me to say it, have always been marked with courtesy, kindness and good will.

The general impression that Lamont wielded considerable influence at the White House was widespread. He was the only person in the new Cabinet who had been associated with the President in his first administration. Judging from the numerous letters written to Lamont during this period with regard to obtaining positions, his having great influence with other departments was generally assumed. Alton B. Parker wrote (October 30, 1893) on behalf of a woman "of uncertain age" who worked in the Mint. Her friends feared that the change of administration would result in her losing her position. "I have told them," wrote Mr. Parker, "that Democrats do not make war on women but my assertion does not seem sufficiently comforting. A word from you they will fix the matter." Robert Todd Lincoln, having "had his turn in the War Department," declared that he felt that he ought not to write directly to the President or the Secretary about its business, but two letters of recommendation (October 31, 1893) for the promotion of a friend found their way into Lamont's

Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States, wrote to Lamont on October 26, 1893, about his own lack of success in getting appointments:

The few recommendations I have made for appointments, have met with so little favor that I am reluctant to call attention to the requests again, that I have made for Dr. Hill and Mr. Haynie. I can say to you truly that you are the only gentleman connected with the Administration to whom I would make mention of this matter.

These gentlemen rendered such valuable aid in the campaign that I felt in honor bound to present their names to the President, which as I told you some time ago, I did soon after the Inauguration. . . . Mr. Haynie is a gentleman whose private life and character are beyond reproach, and his attainments as a scholar are excellent.

... I feel that my own honor is, to some extent, bound up in securing him some recognition... I do not intend to make further application in the matter to either of these gentlemen [the Attorney General and the Postmaster General].

It was Lamont's custom in many cases to reply that, after endorsements were filed at the proper level, he would make a recommendation. The draft of his answer to the Vice President, however, shows a personal concern (October 27, 1893):

I have your letter of yesterday and beg to thank you for your confidence in the matters to which you refer. I have appreciated your deep interest in these two things and have lost no opportunity to endeavor to have your wishes gratified.

Had I known of the situation earlier I am sure that it would have been possible to bring about the appointments you suggest.

I find every disposition to oblige you but the lack of available and suitable places has made it difficult in these two instances.

I shall bear the matter in mind and beg to assure you that it will give me great pleasure if I can be of service.

Lamont was looked upon so generally as having the power to influence appointments that, when he went to New York, as many as 30 office-seekers would take the same train in order to try to "button-hole" him. However, it was the more important role which he played in the making of policy decisions in national politics as well as in Cabinet affairs that caused him to be referred to on many occasions as the "Assistant President." He was a frequent caller at the White House and he often acted as Cleveland's intermediary in confidential negotiations; for example, when Charles S. Hamlin was sent to ask Andrew D. White to take a place upon the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, he was asked by the President to report the results of

the interview to Lamont.18 In many ways he served as a principal liaison officer between the New York business leaders and the White House.19 One example of the way men sought to convey ideas to the President through his Secretary of War is this letter on the Venezuelan boundary dispute which Andrew Carnegie addressed to "Dear Col." Lamont on December 22, 1895:

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I could not refrain from cabling enclosed to the [London] Times which has always been kind enough to publish what I wrote for it.

Arbitration cannot be squarely declined by an English Government but "honor" is always harder. It would not have been declined at all I believe by a liberal Cabinet when suggested by the United States.

The first point is to get the Arbitration idea brought forward & the attention of the people fixed upon it. Venezuela should be willing to dispose of the territory to the line, settled & exempted from arbitration by Britain. To remove these settlers is impracticable or even to indemnify them.

On the other hand, England should be willing to perfect title if found imperfect. There is nothing dishonorable in purchase of territory as we have twice purchased from great nations.

If you think worth while I should like the Great Chief to know of this idea.

To which Carnegie added a postscript that is significant when one considers the man who wrote it:

18 Charles Sumner Hamlin, manuscript diary,

December 26, 1895, Library of Congress.

men connected with New York business."

Money question far more serious than this of Venezuela.

In the recent gift of Lamont papers also are several letters written in 1893 by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Cleveland's physician, bearing on the now well-known episode when a cancerous growth was removed from the President's mouth. The financial situation in the nation was so critical at the time that it was feared that a panic might ensue if news of his illness leaked out. Lamont, the only Cabinet member who knew of the trouble, together with Dr. Bryant made arrangements for the operation to be performed on Commodore E. C. Benedict's yacht, the Oneida. Colonel and Mrs. Lamont accompanied the President to New York. The operation, performed while the yacht proceeded at half speed on the East River on July 1, 1893, was entirely successful. While Cleveland was convalescing, rumors spread about a serious illness, but the resourceful Lamont told a press conference that it was only a "bad case of dentistry" and persuaded the newspapermen to reassure the country. It was such a well-kept secret that the true situation was not known until after Cleveland's death.

The Lamont papers, therefore, for this period are fully as representative of the functions of an "Assistant President" as they are of those of a Secretary of War.

FINANCIER

The man who as a boy had reported faithfully to his friend Bean on the progress of the railroad then being built through his home village never lost interest in this rapidly expanding industry. During the interval between Cleveland's two administrations he had become well established in the street-railway and other business fields. In the summer of 1897, having relinguished public office, he became vice president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and he was influential in its broad development during the remaining

¹⁹ Horace Samuel Merrill, Bourbon Leader: Grover Cleveland and the Democratic Party (Boston, Toronto, 1957), p. 170; see also the letter from Cleveland to Lamont of February 19, 1893 (previously quoted on p. 72) asking him to investigate the possibility of placing bonds on the overseas market. Lamont's appreciation of the communications problems may be seen in a letter he wrote to John Addison Porter on March 30, 1898, preserved in the William Mc-Kinley papers: "I deny myself the pleasure of calling in person, for I know something of the embarrassments that sometimes result from inopportune visits to the White House of gentle-

years of his life. He was also a member of numerous boards of directors of railroads, banks, and other institutions.

Lamont's interest in the development of street-railways led him, like other men of business, to turn his eyes toward Cuba as a land of promise. While he had been serving as Secretary of War, Fitzhugh Lee, former Governor of Virginia who now occupied the post of United States consul at Havana, had written to him (February 3, 1897) suggesting that he look into the excellent prospects in Cuba, adding: "unless you have no use for more money." After the war with Spain he wrote (December 3, 1898) that there were real millions to be made in trolley lines "if a few of us can pick these properties up now." Among other letters showing the interest of American businessmen in Cuba, there is one written to Lamont by former Senator Wilkinson Call on January 22, 1898:

I wish to bring to your attention, confidentially, a matter in which I think there is a great deal of profit to be realized, and which, probably, is within your control, if proper efforts are made.

Some London people, of the same name as myself, with whom I have been corresponding, have in consideration the contract with the Cuban Insurgent Government for a loan of a large sum of money, between ten and fifty million dollars. . . .

The bonds to be sold at thirty and forty cents, to be funded in a long time gold-bond upon the recognition of the independence of Cuba. In addition to this, there has been proposed to have a personal guarantee given by the owners of large land estates in Cuba, to be made in some form of obligation which would be binding upon these estates as a guarantee of the faithful performance of the contract by the Cuban Government when its independence is recognized. . . .

There is no doubt whatever that the independence of Cuba will soon be recognized and that the bonds will then be of par value, realizing a very great profit to the persons contracting for them at thirty and forty cents. If you think favorably of these general details, I am, probably, in a position to assist you materially in such negotiation, and place you in connection with the London people who have it in hand, to whom

doubtless you could render a most important service, or perhaps make other connections profitable to yourself.

(The former Senator also sent confidential information about "immense deposits of gold as well as other valuable minerals" known to be on the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in Colorado, "which is now the subject of contention in Congress," suggesting that "a combination could be made, with your aid, and that of your friends" which would result in an almost unlimited profit. "As I am not now connected with the Government, in any shape," added Mr. Call, "I am at liberty to render influential aid in this matter.")

In 1898 there was also a renewed and vigorous interest in the proposed Nicaraguan canal. On November 23, 1898, William R. Grace, one of America's greatest shipping magnates, in a "confidential" letter sent Lamont a copy of the Nicaraguan grant: "I think it will interest you very much to read it carefully. We have positively ascertained that there is no hostility to our project on the part of the Government." A few days later (December 3, 1898) he wrote: "We have secured a workable, valuable concession for the construction of the canal. I have been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Syndicate and have been authorized to invite a few of my friends to join the Syndicate on the same terms as those who are now members of it."

The movement of American investments into South America is shown in a memorandum of an agreement made with the Brazilian Government in 1897 by Thomas L. Thompson, who had on January 28 resigned as the United States Minister to that nation. Thompson obliged himself "to deliver to the Brazilian Government through the said Syndicate, in the shortest time possible, the sum of Ten Millions pounds sterling at the rate or type of 82, or in other words Eight Million two hun-

dred thousand pounds sterling, the difference of Eighteen Per Cent, or One Million and eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, to be retained by the said Thomas L. Thompson as commission and indemnification for expenses incurred in said negotiations."

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Among the papers relating to Northern Pacific matters is one written on August 26, 1898, by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, which indicates the confidence held in Lamont by other railroad men:

In the multitude of plans and suggestions for meeting Canadian Pacific competition there is some danger of the American Roads pushing matters so far as to embarrass the Commissioners endeavoring to arrive at a fair settlement of all matters in dispute between the two countries, and there are several Eastern interests in New England, and even with the New York Central, which might be placed in a position where they would oppose some of the restrictions which have been suggested by different parties. A simple plan would be to permit merchandise or other commodities of any description passing from Canada through the United States back into Canada to pass through over the American lines in bond, under Customs' seal. . . . This would place the transportation of all such articles practically on the same basis as has always been in effect on sea or Lake-going vessels. No foreign ship is allowed to coast between United States ports, and no Canadian cars should be allowed to coast on American Railways. . . .

If you think well of this, put it in any shape you desire and use it.

A holograph postscript reads:

This might work a hardship on your Nor. Pac. lines in Manitoba, which is the only place where I think it would affect you. If such a plan was adapted the Secy of the Treasury might be given power to modify or suspend for good reasons.

Other papers stemming from Lamont's career with the Northern Pacific include code telegrams on confidential matters and documents relating to the use and disposition of the 40 million acres of Western lands owned by the company. There are quite a few letters on the subject of extend-

ing complimentary transportation, written by low-paid Army friends who were seeking to save themselves the cost of taking their families across the country and by a number of people to whom honorary passes were regularly given. Among the latter were Grover Cleveland and his sister, and the Lamonts' onetime Washington neighbor, Secretary of State John Hay, who sent thanks for his "Card of Transportation" on December 24, 1900:

I am delighted with that designation, as it seems to take all that our friends, the Grangers, find objectionable out of a "pass." I have never been able to avail myself of your kindness hitherto, but the autograph is valuable, and when the Senate is more than usually exasperating, it is a comfort to feel that I have got something in my pocket that will take me away from Washington.

On November 13, 1901, the Northern Securities Company was formed as a holding company to bring together the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. President Theodore Roosevelt regarded this as a step toward "the tyranny of a plutocracy" 20 and instigated a test of the consolidation in the courts. This suit. which was filed in St. Paul, Minn., on March 10, 1902, was ruled in the Government's favor on April 9, 1903. An interesting letter preserved in copy in Lamont's letterbooks was addressed to Beriah Wilkins, owner of the Washington Post, on the subject of the Northern Securities Company, "which is soon to be the subject of much attention and comment because of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court." The former newspaperman suggested that as a matter of news and as a public service, the Post print "a concise article descriptive of just what the Northern Securities Company is, who are its projectors, and what are its purposes; and, on the other hand, giving the contention of the Attorney Gen-

²⁰ Henry F. Pringle, Theodore Roosevelt (New York, 1931), p. 255.

eral's office why it should not be permitted to exist." He added that it should not be "a partisan article, but a fair statement of the questions at issue."

Lamont left no autobiographical material on the suit, which was settled in favor of the Government by a five-to-four decision of the Supreme Court on March 14, 1904. Charles Sumner Hamlin, however, recorded in his diary for September 16, 1904, what Lamont told him about the case:

Lamont told me that as regards the Nor Secur suit the following facts were true. 1. For 5 or 6 years the two cos had been controlled by the same group of men. 2. The formation of the Nor Sec Co. was simply a diff[erent] form of the same ownership. 3. That following the merger prices had been reduced, more trains had been put on and the community treated much more liberally than before. 4. That no act of discrim[ina]tion had ever been charged against the Co. 5. That since the decision the ownership had vested in subst[antially] the same people as had owned the 2 R Rs before. (Look this up). Later Mr. Hill told me that Mr. Munn, I think he said, Atty for the C P R R had the suit started. I told Lamont I w[ou]ld bring this out in a speech later.21

It is not unlikely that the years of litigation and strain contributed to the heart attack which caused Lamont's death in the following year at the age of 54.

LATER POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

After he left his post as Secretary of War, Lamont's interest in politics continued; he was not destined, however, to live to see the return of the Democratic party to power. Perhaps the right Democratic candidate would have attracted the same enthusiasm he had always felt for Cleveland; but on May 17, 1900, he wrote to Willis S. Paine: "I am so convinced that Mr. Bryan's nomination is a foregone conclusion that I am disposed to regard myself as out of politics for the present." In spite

of his inability to support Bryan as a candidate, he did not want to desert the party. He wrote to Gen. Francis V. Greene (November 22, 1900): "I prefer not to serve as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Republican meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden on Friday evening, the 26th inst." His business friends were often prominent Republicans; in fact, there is an exchange of correspondence with Mark Hanna in October 1900 about a \$50,000 contribution to the Republican Party which had been promised by the Northern Pacific. Also included in Lamont's papers is an admission card to the headquarters of the Republican National Committee on election night, 1900.

In the larger sense, it was the character of a man that counted with Lamont, rather than his party membership. In July 1899 a reporter left a note for him asking this question: "Do you think a corporation lawyer without administrative experience or tried Executive ability will be likely to succeed as Secretary of War at this important juncture?" Lamont's reply was attached, but with a "not used" note by his secretary: "My answer to this question as put to me is: I think Elihu Root will succeed wherever he consents to serve." Several years later, in declining an invitation to a dinner in honor of Mr. Root, he wrote feelingly of the contribution this distinguished Republican had made in the same position he had once held (May 7, 1903):

Coming into the Government, not of his own seeking, at a time when there was much of chaos in some of its workings, and courageously assuming charge of a department then under the ban of public criticism, he has achieved a success which comes to few Cabinet officers and established himself as a force for conservatism, high standards and good administration.

In the War Office he has, by his talents, succeeded where the efforts of his predecessors failed in forcing Congress to a realization of the consequences of continuing a line of statutes whose enactment began with the discordant times following the succession to President Lin-

²¹ Charles Sumner Hamlin papers, Library of Congress.

coln, and which have not only most harmfully emasculated and restricted the powers of the Secretary, [but are so] dilatory and inadequate as to arouse the unreasoning wrath of the country and bring down upon the then incumbent a storm of censure which in my judgment was most cruel and unwarranted and shamefully misdirected.

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Distinguished and patriotic as Mr. Root's services have been as an administrator and a Cabinet adviser, his marked service to the War Department and the Army has been his success in overcoming Congressional precedents and prejudice and neglect, and so rewriting these statutes as to enable him and those who shall follow him in the War Office to conduct its affairs on the progressive lines of today and tomorrow.

Lamont continued to serve as an unofficial adviser to the Democratic Party. On November 7, 1900, the day after McKinley defeated Bryan for the Presidency, Don M. Dickinson wrote to his old friend: "The result yesterday places a responsibility upon all of us. You are It. No one else in the Country can do the necessary thing as you can. Our people want a trumpet call. It should come, and come now, from Cleveland, Whitney & Hewitt. . . . No one can come nearer to getting them to sign the call. Will you attempt it?" Cleveland was frequently mentioned thereafter as a possible Presidential candidate, and Lamont was called upon to speak for him in these circumstances. On May 13, 1903, he wrote to St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle: "The more the papers and the politicians discuss Cleveland, the smaller Bryan will grow, and they will get the habit of demanding the Cleveland type of President. Therefore, I have written him, urging him to say nothing at present." 28

As the 1904 Presidential campaign neared, numerous political figures paid visits to Lamont. He wrote as follows (February 10, 1904) to Grover Cleveland about his first meeting with Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall:

He came alone and said he wanted to get in touch with me so that he could confer with me about national politics. I was greatly pleased with him because he is evidently a man of sense and wants to put his organization to the front for the best of the party.

He is honest in his talk about you and says if it can't be Cleveland, "then let's get the nearest to him that can be found." I advised him to fight down any instructions and to take his delegation to the convention with the announcement that New York was there to confer and to bring about the strongest nomination possible. He gives out tonight just about what I said to him. He says you would be elected without question. . . . He is opposed to Parker—because he says there is nothing in Parker to campaign on; . . . Bryan he says should be absolutely turned down and ignored."

Lamont's papers contain several letters from Alton B. Parker, who became the Democratic Party's nominee to oppose Theodore Roosevelt in the 1904 campaign; although not the "Cleveland type of man" Lamont had hoped to see selected, Parker received his support. Also present in Mrs. Sokoloff's gift is an apparently hitherto unpublished letter Cleveland wrote to him on August 8, 1904, after Lamont had reported on the state of politics:

The political items you give me are very interesting. I have had a couple of good letters from Parker, which have given me an opportunity to say something to him—and I have done it... Nothing can drive me and many others from the support of Parker (except some fool business on his part), but there are a great many who are needed who cannot be had except [if] some recognition of them is made apparent.

I am very anxious to help. . . . I am convinced that I ought not to take the stump at all. It is not my forte, and besides I should not be put in a position to awaken resentment or cool the ardor of anyone favorable to the cause. My own notion is that the best service I can render will be the use of any influence I may have with certain voters, by the thorough exploitation of my earnest support of our ticket, and by writ-

^{**} Robert M. McElroy, Grover Cleveland (New York, 1923), II, p. 322.

²⁰ Ibid., II, p. 329.

ing some things for such publications as will reach the homes of the land, in advocacy of democratic principles, for the young voters, and in exhibiting Judge Parker's personality to those who are just at this time thinking more of the traits of the two candidates than of the profession of the two platforms. . . .

This is not very noisy work; but I know I would reach hundreds of thousands of voters young and old who could not be reached by any other sort of campaigning. What do you think of it? I cannot help feeling a little concerned about how Parker will acquit himself when he is notified next Wednesday—and yet I have great faith in his sense and conscience. Roosevelt and Fairbanks it seems to me did nothing but glorify themselves or their party. I hope our candidate will have something to say about the People—whose interests and welfare are the only justification for the existence of parties.

When Lamont conveyed to Parker Cleveland's views on the propriety of an ex-President's taking the stump, he received this reply from the Democratic candidate (August 1904):

I agree with you that Mr. Cleveland ought not to be asked to go on the stump. He is worth his weight in gold in this campaign if he will only write an occasional letter. His article in Colliers is the most valuable contribution to the campaign thus far. No Democrat wields such a pen.

Other correspondence in Lamont's papers deals with attempts to persuade him to run for the governorship of New York. The possibility had been suggested in jest in an amusing anti-Cleveland political satire, The Imaginary Conversations of "His Excellency" and Dan, by Charles W. Taylor, published in 1888; one of these "conversations," entitled "Getting Ready for Emergencies," reads as follows (p. 11):

HIS EXCELLENCY.—Dan, it is possible, of course, that something may occur to cause me to—ah—change my residence after the 4th of March, 1889; but, if not, you will understand that your present position is open to you as long as you wish to keep it.

DAN.—I am greatly obliged to you, your Excellency. HIS EXCELLENCY.—Yet, if something unforeseen should happen,—and if you should conclude to take the governorship of New York at any time,—why, in that case, you—you would want a—a private sec—

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DAN.—(with emotion).—I understand, my dear friend. You shall have the place, Grover, if any thing happens.

HIS EXCELLENCY (relieved). Thankyou, Dan.

More serious was the suggestion in this letter written to Lamont on May 16, 1900, by George F. Spinney, one of many urging the gubernatorial candidacy upon him:

You can't get it out of a great many persons' heads that you are foreordained to occupy at some time or another the chair behind the big broad desk which Grover once occupied—if not this year some other year. I was talking with John W. Carroll on Monday about state politics, dwelling with some emphasis (as is my wont) upon the ease with which T'e'dore could be beaten, . . . He was much interested in what I told him about the country committeemen's talk, and enquired "Would Lamont take the nomination?" . . . You can't prevent people from thinking—and some of them from talking.

Lamont apparently never entertained serious ambitions for the office. In 1904 his name again was frequently mentioned for the nomination, but he refused Charles S. Hamlin's offer to "stump" the State for him if he were selected. When he died in 1905 he had served both his country and his State as an able political lieutenant and adviser, but he had never held office in an elected capacity.

PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND INTERESTS

In addition to the business and political affairs that occupied so much of his time and thought, Lamont had many other interests. His concern for civic affairs is reflected by such activities as his serving as treasurer of the Mothers and Babies Hospital in New York and his engaging in programs for the beautification of the city. He collected valuable paintings, and he had an abiding interest in education, both in the larger sense and in the immeasurably

valuable practical means of helping individuals who were working their way through college. How these activities won him the affection of many people is shown in numerous personal glimpses that can be found in his papers. There is, for example, a letter from Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, written to him on August 4, 1892, while the Lamont family was abroad:

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I should like very much indeed to drop in on you some time, just for a visit you know, and then hustle back to other scenes. The truth is, Colonel, I have missed you a greal deal this summer. I have not been to Koster & Beall's, nor down to Harry Minor's Eighth Avenue Theatre at all, as I have no one to accompany who really enjoys those things as much as you do. However, we will make it up when you get back, even if we have to lose some time and much reputation in doing it.

One may turn also to a diary kept for Colonel and Mrs. Lamont by one of their guests on a trip, with this comment on one of his interests:

One thing, I have not spoken of—the Longchamp Race Course. That is because the Colonel knows more about it than I.

Throughout Lamont's papers, also, one finds evidences of his continuing thought for his own family: there is material showing the pains he took in choosing the most appropriate books, dogs, ponies, and other gifts for his children, and his search for just the right place for his family is visible in many letters suggesting farms and estates. When he bought his residence at Millbrook he undertook extensive remodeling, and over the years he showed much interest in the development of the garden, personally keeping track of the seeds, cuttings, and trees.

Lamont's great fondness for fishing perhaps influenced his choice of the site of his summer home at Sorrento, Maine. This enthusiasm, which is referred to in one of the earliest letters in the collection, continued until his death; one of the last letters reproduced in the letterbooks is one of regret that he would not be able to get to the Ristigouche for salmon fishing. Exemplary of Lamont's feeling for the sport is a letter written to him on July 29, 1901, by Dean Sage, co-author of Salmon and Trout (1902), thanking Lamont for a "detailed and accurate statement of your exploits" on the St. John:

One may write well, be a paramount statesman, be famous for skill in running railroads honestly and profitably or know how to fleece the great American public in Wall St. operations. But let this man go and catch a dozen salmon and he at once feels a sense of prominence which success in all these other praiseworthy and respected vocations never yields him.

Grover Cleveland shared Lamont's enthusiasm for fishing, and this is just one of the many aspects of the warm relationship between the two men that are unfolded in the newly received Lamont papers. On the night of November 4, 1884, for example, the Lamonts were among a very few intimate friends whom Cleveland invited to await the election returns with him. In Washington the Lamonts frequently were guests at the White House, and occasionally Mrs. Lamont was called upon to act as official hostess when Cleveland's sisters were away. On April 26, 1885, the President wrote to his secretary:

I wish that you would seriously consider the proposition for you and your family to come and stay with us awhile. I am sure we can arrange matters in quite a nice way and I should certainly be much pleased if such a scheme could be consummated. My sisters leave here Wednesday to be absent a week or more and I should be especially glad to have you here then, and Mrs. Lamont could boss the job in the internal arrangements. I wish you'd give this some sober thought and see what you conclude, taking into account my wishes as well as yours.²⁴

A few days later (April 30, 1885) he reported to his sister, Mrs. Mary Cleveland Hoyt: "All the Lamont family came to

²⁴ Nevins, Letters, p. 63.

stay with us yesterday, and I expect to enjoy the children first-rate. I know it will do the Colonel good and I am glad to have Mrs. Lamont here to look after things while Libby is away." ²⁵ Cleveland and the Lamont children conceived a warm affection for one another; on April 10, 1886, the President wrote to Mrs. Lamont:

I have received the Shells which Bessie and Julia sent to me and I think they are very nice. Please thank the dear Children for me and tell them I am very glad they think of me when they are away.

I am much pleased to hear through the Colonel that you are at last having some decent weather, but I hope you will not enjoy your stay so much as to prolong it to an unreasonable limit. I wish you and the Children were here to enliven the quiet of the White House.

When, in 1886, the President was making quiet plans for his wedding to Frances Folsom upon the latter's return from a European trip, Lamont was of great service to him. It was a difficult task because of the uncertainty of when Miss Folsom would arrive from abroad, and because of the intense interest the press was showing in the romance. Cleveland wrote to his sister, Mrs. Hoyt, of his plans: "I can't talk to anyone about them except the Colonel." Lamont was sent to New York to meet Miss Folsom and her mother before the boat docked; after whisking them aboard a vessel waiting in the bay, he saw them conveyed successfully to a hotel, then returned to Washington to report to the President and help him complete his arrangements. The day after the quiet wedding took place, Cleveland wrote to invite the Lamonts to come to Deer Park, Md., where he and his bride were spending their honeymoon:

You have had so much to do with all that concerned our marriage that we should be glad to have you the first to see us in our new relations. Frank and I have been talking a good deal today about the wedding and in recalling

the details of the affair we have run against you so often that I think we are both willing to admit that if it hadn't been for "poor Colonel Lamont" (as Frank calls you when she recounts all you had to do) we couldn't have been married at all.²⁸

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Still another glimpse of the friendship between the two men can be seen in a letter Cleveland wrote to Lamont on April 21, 1892, which can be found in the recent gift of Lamont's papers. Hearing that Lamont, having recovered from a serious illness, was planning a long trip abroad, Cleveland wrote:

A great many friends will miss you, but none of them I believe as much as I, for though I don't see you so very often, I kind of feel safer when I know you are in the Country.

Of course it is not possible for me at all times to dismiss the fear, that foreign travel and the glitter of monarchy and the display of European magnificence, may affect you in such a way as to make you "stuck up"; but I hope for the best in this regard.

So you have nothing but my sincere "God Speed," with assurances of my utmost affection.

In the meantime Hill and I will look after the Country—or at least will keep the Democratic party busy.

In another letter, written on February 23, 1899, Cleveland wrote of a portrait of himself that Lamont had commissioned from the Swedish artist Anders Zorn:

Your portrait of me is an object of much superlative praise and everybody that sees it admires it in the same wholesale fashion. I think it is the best I ever saw. I am glad there is to be such a good one in existence, and rejoiced that you, of all men in the world, are to possess it.

And in yet another letter, written on December 7, 1903, there is this expression from Cleveland:

Of course Colonel there is no day and no hour day or night that I would not be glad to see you.

Other letters in the recent gift reflect the warm friendship between Cleveland and Mrs. Lamont, who from the early

²⁵ Ibid., p. 63.

²⁶ Ibid., p. 113.

years of her marriage devoted herself to doing what was best for her husband's career. Thanking her for gifts, Cleveland wrote on December 31, 1891: "We all agree that such a combination of delightful things could only have originated in the kind heart of one who fully understands a child's needs in the way of amusement." Thanking her once more, on January 2, 1906, for a gift of fine cigars which, following her late husband's practice, she had sent him for Christmas, he wrote: "I was especially touched because this kind of remembrance of me was precisely such as had heretofore come to me from another name deeply engraven upon the most sacred tablets of my memory." Later in the same year (March 29) he addressed her these words: "I have received two letters from you lately which as evidence of your loving friendship and generous thoughtfulness, I very much treasure. I am indeed growing old, but age can never dim the tender memories and associations

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which bind us together; and I should feel especially afflicted if the day should ever come when you feel differently towards me than is indicated in your letters."

Through his papers, then, we are enabled to follow the successful career of Daniel Scott Lamont-to observe him as a Young Democrat, as a Presidential secretary and Cabinet member, as an astute financier, as a behind-the-scenes political adviser, and as a warm friend and family man. One would wish that more of the intimate and personal material always sought by the biographer were present in his papers. Perhaps his well-known modesty and reserve are responsible for the absence of such material; like his friend Cleveland, he retained no copy of many of the letters that he wrote. Scholars will forever be grateful, however, for all that he did preserve. Perhaps it was saved to use for the memoirs he did not live to write.

KATE MACLEAN STEWART
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Hispanic Literature on Tape

SHORTLY AFTER RECORDING some of her poems at the Library of Congress, nine years ago, Gabriela Mistral expressed in these words her enthusiastic support of the Library's program for recording poets from the Hispanic world: "I am very much interested in this work of the Library of Congress. Poetry hushed and inert in books fades away or dies. The air, not the printed word, is its natural home. Poetry should not suffer the fate of a stuffed bird. Recordings serve it well."

The celebrated poetess consented to do this recording even in the face of a busy three-day stay in Washington which included the bestowal upon her of the Serra Award by the Academy of American Franciscan History and the transaction of official business in connection with her transfer from Mexico to Italy as a Chilean consular officer.

Ever since 1945, when she was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature, the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress had been looking forward to an opportunity to record her voice for posterity. Gabriela's graciousness in accepting the invitation to do a chore not contemplated in her pressing schedule insured for future generations (as was dramatically illustrated at the time of her death in January 1957) the enduring presence of her own voice interpreting some of her poems. That recording of the poetess is the only one extant, and is all the more remarkable when we consider that Gabriela was not known to have read her poetry in public-not even when she, an unknown schoolteacher, was expected to do so at a ceremony in 1914 that catapulted her into fame as the winner of an unprecedented national poetry prize.

Indicating that she was aware of the fortuitous circumstances that had made possible her recording at the Library on December 14, 1950, Gabriela added the following remark: "But this effort to liberate poetry from the limitations of the printed word must be comprehensively undertaken. Let us bear in mind that not all of us have the opportunity to pass through Washington. The best of our poets do not leave their Latin American homes . . ."

The advice implied in the warning quoted above did not escape the Library's attention. It was realized that haphazard recording could not lay the foundations for a well-balanced collection. In the seven years that had elapsed between the first poet's recording and Gabriela's visit the Hispanic Foundation had succeeded in assembling the readings of only eight poets. So limited a group could not properly constitute a "collection," much less an "archive," notwithstanding the importance of each individual: Andrés Eloy Blanco from Venezuela; Pablo de Rokha, Winett de Rokha, and Gabriela Mistral from Chile; Jaime Torres Bodet from Mexico; and Eduardo Marquina, Pedro Salinas, and Juan Ramón Jiménez from Spain. It is saddening to reflect that all but two of them are no longer alive.1 However, it is a consolation to know that owing to their

¹ Marquina died in 1946; Salinas in 1951; Winett de Rokha in 1951; Blanco in 1955; Mistral in 1957; and Jiménez in 1958.

visits to the Library their mortal voices have not faded into utter silence.

In the years 1951-54 32 poets were added. They represented not only the Spanish language but Catalan, French, and Portuguese. Twenty-four of these additions were recorded abroad (in Madrid, Barcelona, Port-au-Prince, Rio de Janeiro, and Caracas) with the cooperation of United States public affairs and cultural officers.²

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There followed a period of relative inactivity in the development of the collection, owing partly to the need for determining the role of an archive of this type in the Library's program of Hispanic acquisitions and services as a whole. A careful examination of the problem, which included canvassing expert opinion within and outside the Library, led to the conclusion that a project with well-defined scope would be desirable. The materials accumulated since 1943 were acknowledged to be unique and of the highest quality, as evidenced by the recordings of the two Hispanic Nobel laureates of our day, Gabriela Mistral (recorded five years after she won the prize) and Juan Ramón Jiménez (recorded seven years before he received the same international distinction). Scholars, creative writers, librarians, educators, publishers, and other users of the Library's materials were unequivocal in their high regard for the incipient collection and its possibilities.

The 1958 Pilot Project

In 1958 the Library evolved a viable project for a well-integrated collection of Hispanic literature on tape. The term "literature" was selected so as to include writings in either verse or prose noteworthy for their aesthetic value. With the aid of a generous grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, a pilot project was undertaken in the fall of the same year.

The salient feature of the project was that the Library commission a member of its staff (in this instance, the writer) to visit four countries of South America (Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay) for the purpose of obtaining recordings on magnetic tape of selections read expressly for the Library by outstanding literary figures. These readings (as many as could reasonably be obtained in a three-month period) were to be incorporated in the permanent collections as a contribution to the establishment of an Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape.

The decision to send a representative abroad seemed to solve the problem suggested by Gabriela Mistral's reminder that not all of the poets have the opportunity to pass through Washington.

In the three-month period, 68 writers were recorded. Their distribution was as follows: Argentina, 20; Chile, 11; Peru, 21; and Uruguay, 16. Seven of the writers met in Argentina are not Argentines: two Peruvians, one Cuban, one Dominican, one Guatemalan, one Paraguayan, and one Spaniard. One of the writers recorded in Montevideo is a Salvadorean.

The criteria of selection were as objective as it is possible in this realm of activity. They were primarily based on the recognition accorded to each writer (poet, novelist, short-story writer, or essayist) at home and abroad by critics, professors of literature, publishers, translators, textbook editors, award committees, motion picture directors, and the like. Experience gained by the Hispanic Foundation indicated that it was best to consider first those authors whose printed works are acquired compre-

³ Francisco Aguilera, "Iberian and Latin American Poetry on Records," *QJCA*, XIV (February 1957), 51–54.

hensively in response to scholarly demand. The selection of writers reflected the professional responsibilities of subject specialists, acquisition officers, and bibliographers. The Library's representative availed himself of the vast amount of information collected in the Hispanic Foundation and supplemented it in the field with factual reports from various sources.

The results accomplished would not have been possible without the unreserved cooperation of the writers themselves, as a group, or groups, and as individuals. Since no honorarium was offered to any participant, success depended on the writers' recognition of the program's soundness and merit. The criteria of selection and the Library's observance of literary rights were explained to each participant, to each cooperating institution, and to inquiring reporters. The program had a favorable press; influential persons assisted the Library's agent in locating writers and solving problems of transportation; literary societies, national libraries, and university departments lent their moral support and furnished office space and telephoneanswering services; local recording studios offered their facilities without charge. The project became literally a cooperative

One powerful reason for such enthusiastic response was a fact which was made widely known by personal contacts and through the press and radio, that the Library had recorded 40 poets of distinction prior to 1958. Names such as Mistral and Jiménez are symbols with well-defined meaning in Hispanic America. Literary people were deeply impressed when they listened to a longplaying record, not yet ready for distribution at the time, containing the late Pedro Salinas' reading of El Contemplado (from the Library's pre-1958 collection, published under the joint aus-

pices of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture and the Library of Congress).³

We have so far mentioned the assistance rendered by the nationals of each country visited. To it must be added—and it was a vitally important addition—the cooperation of the United States Information Agency. In each capital this agency helped the project with its facilities and prestige to the extent it was needed. An indication of this is the fact that 36 of the 68 tape recordings brought back to Washington were made in the USIA studios functioning in the respective American embassies.

The recording was done in local studios, at no cost to the project—in Argentina, at Municipal Radio and the USIA; in Chile, at the Institute of Musical Extension of the University of Chile, and the USIA; in Peru, at National Radio in Lima, the Peruvian-United States Cultural Institute in Cuzco, and the USIA; and in Uruguay, at the Faculty of Humanities of the University of the Republic, the state-owned SODRE, Radio El Espectador, and the USIA.

One non-Hispanic language was added to the collection during the trip to South America. This was Quechua, the official language of the late Inca Empire. A Peruvian poet who has revitalized Quechua as a literary instrument recorded several

undertaking.

^a Pedro Salinas, *El Contemplado*. Poema leído por su autor el 24 diciembre de 1946 en la Biblioteca del Congreso (Washington, D.C.) para el Archivo de Poesía de la Fundación Hispánica en la misma institución. Edición patrocinada por el Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña y la Biblioteca del Congreso.

A twelve-inch longplaying disc accompanied by a 43-page text. The text, with introduction and notes by Juan Marichal and illustrations by Carlos Marichal, was published in 1959 by the Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña. The disc and booklet, in a limited edition, are distributed by the Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña, Apartado 4184, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

poems he has written in the original Indian language and in a splendid Spanish translation. A special trip to Cuzco was made for this purpose. When this recording is made available to the public, Dr. Andrés Alencastre, well-known as a Quechua scholar but hardly known as a poet even in Peru, may take his place as a literary giant.

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Present Holdings and Future Plans

Prior to 1958 the Library had recorded forty poets, the collection then being devoted exclusively to poetry. The languages represented were Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan (as spoken in Catalonia and kindred linguistic areas), and French (from Haiti). As a consequence of the joint Hispanic Foundation-Rockefeller Foundation pilot project the number of writers rose to a total of 108, prose fiction and essays were added to poetry and an American Indian language with a formal literary tradition joined the Indo-European languages.

The 1958 trip increased the holdings as follows: Argentine writers, from one to 14; Chilean, from four to 15; Peruvian, from zero to 23; and Uruguayan, from zero to 15. The non-Argentines recorded in Buenos Aires and the one Salvadorean recorded in Montevideo increased the archive thus: Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Paraguay, from zero to one; and Spain from 17 to 18.

As for the areas not listed above, the situation at present is: six are not represented at all (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Portugal, and Puerto Rico); four are represented by one writer each (Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico, and Nicaragua); two by four writers each (Brazil and Venezuela); and one by seven writers (Haiti). The Portuguese language, with four recordings, lags behind Spanish (87), Cata-

lan (9) and French (7). Of Quechua there is one.4

From the above it can be seen that the vast Hispanic world is still far from being adequately represented in the archive. However, with the continued cooperation of the Rockefeller Foundation the Library is fortunate to be in a position to plan two more recording expeditions, one in 1960 and the other before July 1961. At the same time, some work to fill gaps in the collection can be done at the Library, whenever occasion arises that Washington is visited by a leading writer from the Iberian Peninsula or Latin America.

Parallel with continuing acquisitions such as those envisaged in the next two years, special attention will be given to meeting the growing demands from scholars, educators, and lovers of Hispanic literature in general. Requests come in regularly from individuals and institutions (particularly, in the latter case, from the foreign language institutes functioning under the National Defense Education Act) for the loan or sale of tapes in the collection. To meet this demand it will be necessary to enter into arrangements with the writers themselves or, in the case of those no longer alive, with their executors. It is expected also that the example set by the Institute of Puerto Rican Literature and the Library of Congress when they issued a longplaying disc of the late Pedro Salinas' El Contemplado may be followed by other nonprofit organizations. Similarly, there is hope that commercial enterprises may follow the steps of the New York publisher who contracted with Gabriela Mistral and Jiménez before their deaths for the eventual publication of their recordings in disc form.

⁴ Two more recordings were made in Washington in 1958-59, bringing the total as of now to 110. The speakers were Guillermo de Torre and Salvador de Madariaga, both Spaniards living respectively in Argentina and England.

The Recent Acquisitions

The following summary of the 68 recordings added in the fall of 1958 to the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape offers basic information on each of the participants.⁵

Recorded in Argentina

Thirteen Argentines and seven writers of other nationalities participated. Unless otherwise indicated the nationality is Argentine.

Enrique Banchs (born in 1888). Poet; required reading in United States colleges. His undisputed place among the principal Argentine poets of this century rests on four books published between 1907 and 1911. Since then he has remained silent; time and again he has refused offers to bring out new editions of his works. His willingness to record for the Library agreeably surprised Buenos Aires literary circles. This recording is a priceless document.

Jorge Luis Borges (1899). Poet, short-story writer, essayist. Director of the National Library, professor of northern European literatures at the University of Buenos Aires. One of the world's great living writers; required reading in United States colleges. His short stories are being widely translated in Europe and the United States. He read a score of poems written between 1923 and 1958.

ARTURO CAPDEVILA (1889). Poet, essayist, university professor. Recipient of the National Prize for Literature in 1920 and 1922. Handicapped by failing eyesight, he contented himself with giving an informal account of his half-century of poetry writing. His wife read a cross section of his poems.

Luis L. Franco (1898). Poet, essayist. Recipient of the National Prize for Literature, 1941. He read poems inspired by nature and man in the Catamarca region.

Manuel Gálvez (1882). Novelist, essayist. Corresponding member of the Spanish Academy. Recipient of the National Prize for Literature, 1932. Twice formally proposed for the Nobel Prize. Required reading in United States colleges; one of the most widely translated Latin American novelists. He read excerpts from a novel, a biographical essay, and poems (some still unpublished).

Roberto F. Giusti (1887). Critic, essayist, university professor, and cofounder of the literary monthly *Nosotros* (1907–43). He read passages from his memoirs.

ENRIQUE LARRETA (1875). Novelist, poet, diplomat. Author of La gloria de Don Ramiro, considered one of the best historical novels in the language; required reading in United States colleges; widely translated. He read the opening pages of this novel and a dozen sonnets.

EDUARDO MALLEA (1903). Novelist, essayist, editor of the literary supplement of La Nación. Recipient of the "Gran Premio de Honor" of the Sociedad Argentina de Escritores (SADE), 1946. Widely translated; required reading in United States colleges. He read a short story, excerpts from one of his novels, and an autobiographical sketch.

RICARDO E. MOLINARI (1898). Poet, counselor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. National Poetry Prize, 1958.

Conrado Nalé Roxlo (1898). Poet, short-story writer, playwright. Recipient of the National Drama Prize, 1941. Required reading in United States colleges. He read selected poems and a short story.

VICTORIA OCAMPO (1891). Essayist, founder and editor of the literary journal Sur, published since 1931. "Gran Premio de Honor" of SADE, 1950. One of the most influential promoters and supporters of literary activity in the history of Ar-

⁵ For data on the poets represented in the collection before 1958 see *QJCA*, XIV (February 1957) 51–54.

gentina. She read autobiographical selections.

ALFREDO L. PALACIOS (1880). Jurist, essayist, orator. Formerly dean of law at Buenos Aires and La Plata national universities and rector of the latter; senator, ambassador to Uruguay. He read an especially prepared "message to the university students of Latin America."

Horacio E. Ratti (1908). Poet, critic, director of the Buenos Aires Municipal Radio. Former president of SADE. He read a selection of published and unpublished poems.

XAVIER ABRIL, Peruvian (1905). Poet, cultural attaché at large for the River Plate countries.

RAFAEL ALBERTI, Spaniard (1902). With Jiménez and Salinas gone, he is probably Spain's most celebrated poet. Buenos Aires has been his home since 1940. He read a 30-minute selection of poems from one of his most admired books, Sobre los ángeles, to be issued in 1959 in a deluxe Buenos Aires edition honoring the thirtieth anniversary of its publication in Madrid.

MIGUEL ANGEL ASTURIAS, Guatemalan (1899). Novelist, poet, diplomat. His novels and verse have been translated into French. He read selected poems, including some "Indian messages" published in 1958 in Paris in a bilingual edition.

Manuel del Cabral, Dominican (1907). Poet widely known in Latin America and Europe.

NICOLÁS GUILLÉN, Cuban (1904). Spanish America's leading exponent of poetry on Afro-Antillean themes. Required reading in United States colleges; widely translated.

Alberto Hidalgo, Peruvian (1897). Immensely gifted poet and stormy polemicist. He read selected poems.

Augusto Roa Bastos, Paraguayan (1917). Novelist and short-story writer. He was about to depart for Paraguay to

assist an Argentine motion picture company in the filming of a bestseller of his which has for its background the war between Paraguay and the Triple Alliance. He read a short story.

Recorded in Chile

All participants were Chileans.

Julio Barrenechea (1910). Poet, former ambassador to Colombia. An edition of his complete poems was published at Quito in 1958 by the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana.

EDUARDO BARRIOS (1884). Novelist, director of the National Library, former Minister of Education. Recipient of the National Prize for Literature, 1946. Required reading in United States colleges. He read excerpts from his widely translated novel, El hermano asno.

Marta Brunet (1901). Short-story writer, retired consular officer. Required reading in United States colleges. She talked extemporaneously on the art of short-story writing.

ANGEL CRUCHAGA SANTA MARÍA (1893). Poet. Recipient of the National Prize for Literature, 1948. To solve the problem presented by his failing eyesight, he discussed his various books; and his wife read his most characteristic poems.

Hernán Díaz Arrieta, equally known by his pseudonym "Alone" (1891). Critic, essayist. Chile's most influential professional book reviewer during the past 40 years. He was given a grant by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1958 to edit the unpublished poetry of the late Gabriela Mistral. Recipient of the National Prize for Literature, 1959. He read an autobiographical sketch especially prepared for this occasion, and an essay on Gabriela Mistral.

DIEGO DUBLÉ URRUTIA (1877). Poet, retired diplomat. Early in the century he attained renown with two books published in 1898 and 1903. For several decades he lived abroad as a foreign service officer,

disappearing from the literary scene. Back in Chile, he gathered into a single volume his two early books and a few additional poems written during 1905–52, published it in 1953, and had a resounding success, all the more dramatic since many people were not aware that he was still living. Finally in 1958 he was awarded the National Prize for Literature. He recorded a selection of poems with extemporaneous comments.

Joaquín Edwards Bello (1888). Novelist, newspaper columnist. Recipient of the National Prize for Literature, 1943. He read an especially prepared paper on his native city, Valparaíso, and fragments from his novel *El roto*, a Chilean classic.

José Santos González Vera (1897). Novelist, essayist, retired Secretary General of the Chilean Commission on Intellectual Cooperation. Recipient of the National Prize for Literature, 1950. He read excerpts from an essay on the writer's experience.

Manuel Rojas (1896). Novelist, short-story writer, retired Director of the University of Chile Press. Recipient of the National Prize for Literature, 1957. Widely translated; required reading in United States colleges. He read two short stories.

Benjamín Subercaseaux (1902). Novelist, essayist, Director of the Department of Cultural Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Three of his books have been translated into English. He read selected passages from his works.

JUVENCIO VALLE (1907). Poet, division chief in the National Library. He read selected poems inspired by his native South.

Recorded in Peru

All participants were Peruvians.

Martín Adán (1908). Poet. He has lived as a recluse for the last ten years owing to failing health. Literary inactivity has not prevented the growth of his prestige and influence as a significant force. Literary circles were elated over his acceptance of the invitation to record some of his poems.

Andrés Alencastre (1910). Poet, professor of Quechua language and literature at the University of Cuzco. "The most important exponent of Quechua literature since the eighteenth century." He recorded several of his poems in the official language of the Inca Empire, followed by his own Spanish translations and with musical interludes played by him on the traditional Indian flute called quena.

Luis Felipe Angell, pseudonym "Sofocleto" (about 1920). A celebrated humorist whose column in a leading Lima paper is a unique feature in Peruvian journalism. Some time after he recorded a witty essay purporting to be a philosophical discussion he won a sizable prize in Lima for the best unpublished Peruvian novel.

JORGE BASADRE (1903). Historian, essayist, Minister of Education, former Director of the Department of Cultural Affairs in the Pan American Union. He read a chapter from his scholarly and engagingly written study about the Count of Lemos.

José Luis Bustamante i Rivero (1894). Essayist, poet, jurist, former President of Peru. He read a prose description of Peru which has become a classic, as well as a few poems.

Mariano Iberico (1892). Dean of Peruvian philosophy, essayist. He read a series of prose sketches depicting the Peruvian sierra.

Enrique López Albújar (1872). Novelist, short-story writer, retired judge. The undisputed father of Indianist prose fiction as practiced in the insurgent thirties and forties. Required reading in United States colleges. He read one of his best-known stories.

RAÚL PORRAS BARRENECHEA (1897). Historian, essayist, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He read an essay on the chroniclers of colonial Peru.

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AMALIA PUGA DE LOSADA (1866). Poet and short-story writer. Early in the century a selection of her poems was published in Spain in a publisher's series of "best works in the Spanish language." She read both prose and verse.

Fernando Romero (1904). Shortstory writer, Rector of the University of Ayacucho. He first became noted for his stories of life in the Amazonian region of Peru. He read a story from a book recently published in Chile, dealing with the life of South Americans in New York City.

Luis Alberto Sánchez (1900). Literary historian, essayist, former Rector of the University of San Marcos, professorial lecturer at American and European universities. He read selections from a book then in press in Buenos Aires.

ALBERTO URETA (1885). Poet, one of the great figures of the Modernist movement in the history of Spanish American literature, a lone survivor of a memorable period. Required reading in United States colleges. He read selected poems.

A brilliant group of nine poets, five of whom have won important prizes, also recorded for the Library's Archive: César Miró (1907), Julio Garrido Malaver (1909), Luis Nieto (1910), Juan Ríos (1914), Javier Sologuren (1921), Sebastián Salazar Bondy (1924), Alejandro Romualdo (1926), Washington Delgado (1927), and Alberto Escobar (1929).

Recorded in Uruguay

All participants but one were Uruguayans.

VICENTE BASSO MAGLIO (1889). Poet, editor of *El Espectador*. In his thirties and early forties he made a significant contribution to the important body of Uruguayan post-Modernist poetry.

ESTHER DE CÁCERES (1903). Poet, physician, professor of literature at the University of the Republic. Recipient of prizes from the Ministry of Education, 1933, 1939, 1941.

Enrique Casaravilla Lemos (about 1890). Poet. For very many years withdrawn from virtually all social contacts, he was gracious enough to accept the Library's invitation. Unpublished verse of the last decade was represented in the selection he recorded with consummate art.

EMILIO FRUGONI (1880). Poet, law professor, political leader. The revered author of civic and social poems of enduring esthetic quality, he selected compositions from most of his books and some that have appeared lately in literary periodicals.

Pedro Leandro Ipuche (1889). Poet, short-story writer. One of the leaders of the movement called Nativism in Uruguay. He read some poems and brief stories.

Adolfo Montiel Ballesteros (1888). Short-story writer, novelist. One of the masters of *criollismo* in fiction, he possesses a salutary dose of humor. Recipient of folklore and literature prizes from the Ministry of Education. Noted also for his contribution to juvenile literature. He read selected stories.

EMILIO ORIBE (1893). Poet, professor of philosophy, university dean. He typifies the reaction against the exoticism of the belated Modernists and has developed a philosophical brand of poetry that has found no imitators.

CARLOS SABAT ERCASTY (1887). Poet, professor of literature. Recipient of the Ministry of Education prize, 1930. A major figure of Spanish-American poetry.

Fernán Silva Valdés (1887). Poet, university professor. Recognized as the highest exponent of Nativism in poetry. A radio headliner as a reciter of his own poems. Author of the lyrics of popular songs widely known through records. Re-

cipient of the National Poetry Prize, 1925. Translated into several languages. He read some of his most memorable compositions, making illuminating comments.

Justino Zavala Muniz (1898). Novelist, member of the National Council of Government. Famous for his historical novels portraying the period of armed conflict among political chieftains in the late nineteenth century. He read a chapter from *Crónica de la reja*.

ALBERT ZUM FELDE (1890). Literary historian, essayist, former Director of the National Library. Professorial lecturer in various American countries. Author of a literary history of Uruguay (1930) which stands as the most noteworthy achievement in the field and of a similar work covering the whole of Spanish America, the second volume of which came out in Mexico in

1959. He read a chapter from the first volume of the latter work.

CLARIBEL ALEGRÍA, native of El Salvador (1926). Poet. Has published three warmly acclaimed books of verse in Mexico and Chile.

Four "younger" Uruguayan poets were recorded, representing new trends in a country noted for some of the highest achievements in Spanish-American poetry. They are distinct personalities whose poetic genius is matched by their perseverance and skill. They are: Roberto Ibáñez (1907), winner of the National Poetry Prize in 1939; and Sara de Ibáñez, Clara Silva, and Juan Cunha (all three born about 1910).

FRANCISCO AGUILERA
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Annual Reports on Acquisitions



Orientalia

THIS ARTICLE concerns publications in the field of Orientalia received during 1959. For the most part material published in the United States is excluded. An attempt is made to appraise the year's accessions and to describe items of particular value to research and reference work. The following members of the Orientalia Division compiled the separate reports:

China and Korea: Edwin G. Beal, with the assistance of K. T. Wu and Key P. Yang

Japan: Osamu Shimizu, with the assistance of Andrew Y. Kuroda

Hebraica: Lawrence Marwick, with the assistance of Myron M. Weinstein

Near and Middle East: Robert F. Ogden Southern Asia: Cecil Hobbs and Walter H. Maurer

China

There are few if any aspects of China's traditional civilization which have aroused a more widespread and unreserved admiration than that nation's achievements in the field of art. Though it differs in its concepts, in its purposes, and in its techniques from the art of the West, it is enjoyed and revered by many thousands of persons who have never engaged in any specialized study of China. It is fitting, therefore, that the first place in this report should be given to a magnificent new publication from China in the field of painting.

During the past year the Editorial Committee of the Joint Board of Directors of

the National Palace Museum and the National Central Museum, both now located in Taichung, Taiwan (Formosa), has issued in six volumes a set of reproductions of 300 paintings chosen from the many which were brought to Taiwan in 1949 shortly before the Communist conquest of the Chinese mainland. This work, entitled Ku kung ming hua san pai chung (Three Hundred Masterpieces of Chinese Painting in the National Palace Museum), contains not only reproductions of the paintings themselves, but also descriptive and analytical notes in Chinese and in English. The paintings reproduced range from the T'ang period (618-907) to the Ching (1644-1911). Some which certain experts believe to be earlier than the T'ang are nevertheless conservatively classified within that period. Many of the paintings have been reproduced in color, and, insofar as possible, the seals of former owners have been identified. These volumes reproduce what are considered to be the most precious pieces in a collection which has been continuously developed and treasured for over 800 years.

The Library has also acquired some exceedingly important tools for the control and analysis of current publications in the Chinese language. It is now possible to know for the first time in considerable detail what has been published on the Chinese mainland in the past 10 years; and it likewise has become possible to bring much of the material under effective bibliographical control. This has been done by assembling on microfilm from a number

of sources the official bibliography of monographs issued on the Chinese mainland from 1949 through February 1959; and also a microfilm of the index, published in Shanghai from March 1955 through December 1958, of articles appearing in important mainland journals and newspapers. It is hoped that the Library will continue to receive films of both.

In February 1950 the Ch'u Pan Tsung Shu T'u Shu Ch'i K'an Ssu, an organ of the then just recently established Communist government in mainland China, began its attempts to collect all publications issued since the establishment of the new regime on October 1, 1949. Though it encountered various difficulties, and had reason to believe that its coverage was not entirely complete, it published a national bibliography for 1950 in August 1951 under the title Ch'üan kuo hsin shu mu. This first effort, which included publications of the last three months of 1949, recorded 10,406 items. The bibliography was issued in classified arrangement, without indexes, but contained a list of publishers and their addresses.

In subsequent years this bibliography was issued more frequently—at times as a semiannual, a quarterly, or a monthly. By early 1959 it was appearing three times a month; the issue dated February 1, 1959, was no. 81 in the series. The basic arrangement is still by subject classification, though the classification used had changed and developed during the years. Entry is made by title, followed by author, price, publisher, size, number of characters (in thousands), month of publication, and number of copies printed. The basic Chinese title of the bibliography remained the same, though on recent issues a title was added employing the new official but still experimental ormanization: Quan-guo

Since the volume of publication in mainland China has continued to be very large, the need for a cumulated bibliography soon became apparent. The first cumulation, covering the years 1949–54, was published in December 1955 under the title Ch'üan kuo tsung shu mu. This is a very substantial publication, totaling some 1,460 pages, and it records 21,809 items. Ten thousand copies of this cumulation were stated to have been printed, but extremely few ever found their way outside of the Chinese mainland. The main portion of the volume (868 pages) consists of a listing of 16,642 monographs and pamphlets, arranged according to 17 principal categories.

These categories, drawn up by the library of the "Chinese People's University," are as follows: (1) Marxism-Leninism and the writings of Mao Tsê-tung; (2) philosophy, dialectical materialism, and historical materialism (appendixes: religion and atheism); (3) social sciences and political science; (4) economics, political economy, and economic policy; (5) national defense and military affairs; (6) the state and legal rights, legal science; (7) culture and education; (8) arts; (9) language and writing; (10) literature; (11) history and revolutionary history; (12) geography and economic geography; (13) natural sciences; (14) medicine and hygiene; (15) engineering and technology; (16) agriculture, animal husbandry, and marine products; and (17) general reference works. This classified portion is followed by a listing of "special" materials (5,167 items), which are: publications for children; posters, picture books, and illustrations; works in minority languages; works in foreign languages; and works in Chinese printed in the Soviet Union. These are followed by four appendixes, which may be briefly listed as follows: textbooks used in Chinese schools during the first half of the school year 1955-56; newspapers and periodicals published in China; activities of the Hsin Hua Shu Tien (the official bookstore for distributing Chinese publications); and a list of publishers whose works are included in the bibliography. The work is completed by a 226-page index of titles.

Similar cumulations were published for succeeding years. That for 1955 was published in August 1957. It recorded a total of 12,767 items, of which 9,205 were general materials and 3,562 "special" materials. In this bibliography, and in that for succeeding years, the number of general categories was enlarged to 19 by the division of the first two categories into two each. Basically, however, the arrangement remains the same. The volume for 1956, published in December 1957, recorded 18,108 items, of which 13,034 were general and 5,074 "special." The last volume received is one of 1,072 pages for 1957, published in September 1958. It records 17,245 items, of which 11,929 were general and 5,316 "special." It is probable that the volume for 1958 was published late in 1959, but no copies are known yet to have found their way outside of the Chinese mainland. In the meantime, one can use the Ch'uan kuo hsin shu mu for bibliographical control of 1958 publications. The film of the 1958 issues of this bibliography is complete except for issue no. 22, which, according to pattern, normally would have been published on December 21, 1958.

A second important tool for the control of mainland Chinese publications is the Ch'üan kuo chu yao pao k'an tzŭ liao so yin, an index to materials contained in important indigenous newspapers and magazines. This publication, of which the Library has assembled a complete microfilm from its inception in March 1955 through December 1958, is arranged basically according to the 17 categories of the 1949–54 monographic cumulation discussed above. In the beginning it was published as a bimonthly, but it became a monthly in July 1956. The first issue covered 154 serial publications and listed a

total of 4,162 items. The last issue (no. 38 in the consecutive numbering) for 1958, by which time the publication had acquired the added romanized title Quanguo zhuyao baokan ziliao suoyin, covered 39 newspapers and 376 journals, and indexed a total of 9,379 items (of which 3,479 were from newspapers and 5,900 from journals). The same issue carried an announcement stating that, beginning in 1959, the index would be divided into two sections, published separately: Tzŭ jan chi shu k'o hsüeh pu fên (Natural Sciences and Technology) and Chê hsüeh shê hui k'o hsüeh pu fên (Philosophy and Social Sciences). It will be recalled that the comparable index to Japanese serial publications, entitled Zasshi kiji sakuin, which has been published by the National Diet Library in Tokyo since 1948, was divided into two sections in 1950. Since that date the separate series have indexed periodicals dealing on the one hand with humanities and social sciences (Jimbun kagaku hen) and, on the other, with natural sciences (Shizen kagaku hen).

It is worthy of note that while the bibliography and periodical index described above greatly enhance bibliographical control of material currently being published on the Chinese mainland, two publications recently received significantly facilitate access to publications in the Chinese language available in certain prominent libraries in Japan. The first of these is a union list of Chinese monographs published during the last 100 years; the second is a union list of Chinese periodicals.

Late in 1957 the Töhö Gakkai (Institute of Eastern Culture) in Tokyo published a volume of 833 pages entitled Kin-hyakunen-rai Chūgoku-bun bunken

¹ For mention of other Japanese publications dealing with China, see the section on Japan in this article (p. 107-11).

genzai shomoku (Catalog of Available Chinese-Language Publications of the Last Hundred Years). This work records items published between the years 1851 and 1954 available in the following collections: the National Diet Library; the Seminar of Chinese Literature and Philosophy (Chūgoku Bungaku Tetsugaku Kenkyūshitsu) of Tokyo University; the Institute for Oriental Culture (Tōyō Bunka Kenkyūjo) of Tokyo University; and the Oriental Library (Tōyō Bunko), which is still a private research institution although its collections are administered as a branch of the National Diet Library. Two collections are listed separately at the end of the volume: the collection of the Seminar for Modern China (Kindai Chūgoku Kenkyū Iinkai), which has its headquarters in the Tōyō Bunko; and the Kamiyama Bunko, in the Faculty of Chinese Literature and Philosophy of Tokyo

The entries in the catalog are arranged by order of titles (as read in Japanese), in the sequence of the Japanese syllabary. In general, the order of items within an entry is: title, author or compiler, number of volumes, date of publication, place, publisher, and "location" (i.e., the abbreviated names of the collections possessing the work). It is estimated that the catalog contains locations for approximately 20,500 separate titles.

Though catalogs of several major Chinese collections in Japan have been published in the past—notably those of the Cabinet Library in Tokyo², the Seikadō Bunko in Tokyo, and the Tōhō Bunka Kenkyūjo (now Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyūjo) in Kyoto—these catalogs have in general recorded large holdings of traditional literature and have been limited in each case to the collection of a single institution. The present catalog differs from them in

two important respects: it is limited to publications of the last hundred years, and it records the holdings of several leading collections.

The other recent union list of Chinese materials in Japanese libraries covers newspapers and periodicals. The task of compilation was headed by Prof. Існіко Chūzō, who received extensive cooperation from the librarians of various Japanese universities and other learned institutions. The new list, entitled Nihon shuyō kenkyū kikan toshokan shozō Chūzoku-bun shimbun zasshi sogo mokuroku, was published in 1959 by the Seminar for Modern China under the auspices of the Töyö Bunko. In all, some 3,000 titles are represented and the holdings of 23 collections are given. These holdings are recorded in great detail; in some cases only a single issue of a title is noted. Of the 23 libraries represented, 15 are in Tokyo, seven are in Kyoto, and one, the Tenri Central Library, is in Nara. Issues are recorded to the end of 1957.

In this connection, the recently published union list of 600 selected Chinese periodical titles in the libraries of Western Europe should also be mentioned. This compilation, made by Yves Hervouet, was published in Paris and The Hague by Mouton and Company in 1958 under the title Catalogue des périodiques chinois dans les bibliothèques d'Europe.

The compiler began by collecting comprehensive information on the holdings of some 1,200 Chinese serials in 35 libraries, and then reduced the coverage by applying various criteria. He eliminated newspapers, periodicals which had ceased to appear by 1911, administrative reports of universities and libraries, and monographic series. A principal criterion for inclusion was whether or not the contents of a periodical had been analyzed in one or more of the 12 periodical indexes which were published during the period covered. The

² QJCA, XV (February 1958), 73.

Hervouet list records holdings through 1955.

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These two union lists of Chinese periodicals, together with the List of Periodical and Newspaper Holdings of the Fung Ping Shan Library, University of Hong Kong, 1956, which was reproduced for the Library in 1957, furnish a very considerable degree of access to Chinese periodical holdings in various countries throughout the Free World.

Two works on Chinese painters were published in Peiping during 1958 by the Chung-kuo Ku Tien I Shu Ch'u Pan Shê. The first of these is a biographical dictionary of painters of the T'ang and Sung periods, compiled by Chu Chu-yü, with the assistance of Li Shih-sun. This work, entitled T'ang Sung hua chia jên ming tz'ŭ tien, is arranged according to the number of strokes required to write the names of the painters. There are six appendixes which contain useful additional material.

The second work is the Sung Yüan Ming Ch'ing shu hua chia nien piao, compiled by Kuo Wei-ch'ü. This is a chronological table giving the highlights in the careers of important calligraphers and painters between the years 960 and 1957—the record does not end with the Ch'ing period, but continues up to the date of compilation. For example, in 1956 nothing which was considered to merit mention occurred in the career of any eminent Chinese painter or calligrapher, and therefore the record was left blank; but for 1957 it has two entries: the death of Hsü Tsung-hao at 78 sui and the death of Ch'r Pai-shih at 97 sui. A number of useful appendixes follow the main table.

A new reference tool for students of the Ch'ing period has been added to the collections. This is an index to epitaphs, as found in literary collections of Ch'ing writers, of eminent persons who lived during that period. This work, compiled by Ch'ên Nai-ch'ien, is entitled Ch'ing tai

pei chuan wên t'ung chien (Peiping, 1959).

In compiling this index, Ch'ên consulted 1,025 titles written by Ch'ing authors, which included epitaphs of prominent individuals who died after 1644 or who were born before 1911. For each person the work gives the real name, the courtesy names, the native place, the dates of birth and death, and the source from which the information was taken. Information on some 12,000 persons is included. The appendixes include a list of alternate names, with cross references to the real names and a list of the works consulted in the process of compilation.

An index to Chinese periodical literature on library science was published in 1959 by the Commercial Press in Peiping under the title T'u shu kuan hsüeh lun wên so yin. The compilation was made under the auspices of the Peking Library (Pei Ching T'u Shu Kuan). The first series, compiled by L1 Chung-li and containing some 5,000 items, covers articles which appeared in serials between the end of the Ch'ing period (1911) and September 1949; the second series, compiled by the Nanking Library (Nan Ching T'u Shu Kuan) and containing about 2,000 items, covers the period between October 1949 and the end of 1957. The entries in each series are numbered consecutively, in a classified arrangement, and are supplemented by an author index.

One of the most significant publishing events in Taiwan during the past year was the inception of the publication by the Academia Sinica of two series of Chinese official archives. The larger collection, in nine volumes, was edited and published by the Institute of Modern History, with the support of a revolving fund established by the Asia Foundation. Entitled *Hai fang tang* (Archives Pertaining to Maritime Defense), it is the first of a series to be published under the collective name

Chung-kuo chin tai shih tzu liao hui pien (Compilation of Source Materials on the History of Modern China). These documents-which include court decrees, memorials to the throne, petitions, memoranda, diplomatic notes, agreements, correspondence, and other pertinent source materials—were copied during the years they cover by professional scribes and were organized into subject files. The files, and the original unorganized documents from which they were copied, were deposited in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and subsequently came into the custody of the Institute. The files are reproduced in facsimile, with punctuation They are arranged under five categories: procurement of ships and guns, the Foochow Arsenal and Navy Yard, the Bureau of Machinery, telegraph lines, and railroads. Under each category the documents are arranged chronologically. This compilation and its successors will be invaluable to students of modern China, for they will contain a wealth of source materials, the vast majority of which have never been published in any form, pertaining to China's diplomatic relations with foreign powers and to early attempts toward the modernization of the nation.

The second archival series which appeared for the first time during the past year is entitled Ming Ching tang an ts'un chên hsüan chi (Reproductions of Selected Documents from the Ming and Ch'ing Archives). This collection is being edited by Li Kuang-t'ao and published by the Institute of History and Philology, with assistance from the Harvard-Yenching Institute. It is a companion publication to Ming Ch'ing shih liao (Historical Materials of the Ming and Ch'ing Periods), of which six series, in 60 fascicles, have been published at irregular intervals since 1930. Although the new publication contains the same type of archival material as that in Ming Ch'ing shih liao, the latter is a letterpress publication, whereas Ming Ch'ing tang an ts'un chên hsüan chi consists basically of a series of photographic reproductions. The editor states that the reason for publishing the documents in facsimile is so that "one can get a clear idea of each document in its original form, as an official paper issued during the Ming or Ch'ing period," and also "to attract the attention of a reader so that even if he turns the pages hundreds of times he will not become tired."

Most of the documents are in Chinese, but some are in Manchu. A lengthy introduction gives the history of the documents and assists in their interpretation. Those reproduced fall into five categories: imperial edicts; "old Shên-yang documents", i.e., documents issued at Shênyang (later known as Fêng-t'ien or Mukden), the center of Manchu authority before the Manchu conquest of China, which was achieved in 1644; documents of the Hung-kuang period-"Hung-kuang" being the period designation (nien-hao) adopted by a Ming prince for the time, in 1644 and 1645, during which he was attempting to reassert the authority of the Ming in the face of Manchu conquest; documents relating to Taiwan (these date from 1623 to 1806); and documents relating to foreign countries (from 1630 to 1849). The appearance of further collections in this series will be awaited with much interest by students who have used these and similar texts in printed form but who have had no opportunity to see the original documents.

Some recently published biographical materials should also be mentioned. A chronological biography of the brilliant scholar, writer, and political figure Liang Ch'i-ch'ao (1873–1929) was published in 1958 by the Shih-chieh Book Company in Taiwan under the title Liang Jên-kung hsien shêng nien p'u ch'ang pien ch'u kao. Edited by the late scholar and geologist

Ting Wên-chiang (1887-1936) with the assistance of Chao Fêng-t'ien, the manuscript of this book was kept for some years in the custody of the Institute of History and Philology of the Academia Sinica, at first on the mainland and after 1949 on Formosa, Dr. Hu Shih, President of the Academia Sinica and a friend of both the biographee and biographer, has added a preface. He states that after LIANG died his close friend Ting drew up a plan to write his biography. In order to do this, Ting collected more than 10,000 letters which LIANG had written to his relatives and friends. From these primary sources, copiously quoted here, together with other materials, Ting compiled this year-by-year account with the intent that an extensive and more definitive biography should be produced in the future. Hence the phrases ("extensive compilation") ch'ang-pien and ch'u-kao ("first draft") in the title.

The Third Research Center of the Historical Research Institute (Li Shih Yen Chiu So Ti San So) of the Academy of Sciences on the Chinese mainland issued in 1959 an edition of the private papers and memorials of Hsi-liang (1853–1917), a Manchu official who served in many capacities for over 40 years. Entitled Hsiliang tsou kao and published by the Chung-hua Book Company in Peiping, this work contains 1,215 documents covering the years 1898 to 1911.

Hsi-liang obtained his chin-shih degree in 1874. Toward the latter part of his public career he held such important positions as that of Governor of Shansi and Honan, Lieutenant-General of Jehol, Governor-General of Yunnan, and Governor-General of Manchuria. The last decade or so of his public career was a period of turmoil and uncertainty. He was involved in many momentous events, such as the Boxer Rebellion, the defense of Shansi against French troops, the planning of the Szechwan-Hankow Railway,

the suppression of the opium traffic, and the movement for the modernization of China.

The present collection consists of two types of material: memorials to the throne during Hsi-liang's incumbency as governor of several provinces, and telegrams he sent to various organizations and personal friends. All of these reflect the last decade of the Manchu period and constitute important source materials for the study of the modern history of China. Reading of the documents is facilitated by the addition of punctuation and by the indication of proper names.

Korea

One of the notable events in publication in Korea during recent years was the appearance of a six-volume encyclopedia entitled Tae paekkwa sajon. The volumes were published by the Hagwonsa in Seoul in 1958 and 1959. They are the product of the cooperative effort of some 400 scholars, who wrote approximately 80,000 entries. These are arranged according to the order of the Korean syllabary. A welcome feature of the encyclopedia is that about a third of the entries pertain to some aspect of Korean life, history, or geography. It provides extensive biographical information on Koreans both of the past and of the present, including dates of birth and death. The volumes are handsomely printed and bound, and the color plates are especially well reproduced.

It is interesting to note that the articles in this encyclopedia are apparently without exception written in the native Korean script. Chinese characters are in many places given in parentheses in explanation of the Korean terms—a treatment similar to that accorded to Western terms and others of foreign origin. But it is clear that the use of Chinese characters has been kept to a minimum and that they are employed only (as in the case of technical

terms) when the editors believed that the text would be ambiguous without them.

The compilation of encyclopedias is not new to Korea. In 1770 an encyclopedia of 100 chapters (kwon), in 40 fascicles, patterned after the famous Chinese Wên hsien t'ung k'ao of Ma Tuan-lin (fl. 13th cent.) was compiled on the order of King Yongjo. A revision was attempted some 20 years later, but was never published. In 1907, on the order of King Kojong, a second revision was undertaken, and the work was expanded to 250 chapters, covering 16 major subjects. This was published in 1908 under the title Chungbo muhon pigo. It is not surprising that this encyclopedia, which follows so clearly the tradition of the Chinese lei-shu-a term which might be translated "excerpts from various writings arranged in classified fashion"-should be written entirely in Chinese. A facsimile reproduction of the this edition was issued by the Tongguk Munhwasa at Seoul in 1957. This reproduction, in three volumes, was received during the past year.

Several very useful bibliographical works were also received during 1959. The most comprehensive of these is Ch'ulp'an yŏngam (Yearbook of Publications), the 1957 edition of which was received through the efforts of Kim Sang-phil, Director of the National Library of the Republic of Korea. Insofar as we know, this is the only comprehensive listing of Korean publications since the appearance in 1948 of Ch'ulp'an taegam (Register of Publications), which was issued by the Korean Publishers' Association.

This new cumulated list, produced in commemoration of the ninth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Korea, was compiled by Yr Han-gi and published by the Taehan Ch'ulp'an Yŏngamsa in Seoul. It contains approximately 5,000 monographic titles published during the period 1950 through August 1956. These are arranged according to the categories

of the Korean Decimal Classification. For each title the following information is given: author, translator, or compiler; title; size; number of pages; price; publisher and year of publication; and classification number within the Korean Decimal Classification. Among other features, the yearbook contains a list of periodicals. This is less useful, since only the titles are listed, with no information regarding publishers or the subscription price. But the work also contains a good deal of information on Korean publishing activities, including statistics of publishing, the texts of laws and regulations relating to publishing in Korea, the names and addresses of publishing houses and other organizations, and biographical accounts of persons prominent in the publishing business.

A second useful bibliography is Hanguk ch'amgo tosŏ haeje (Guide to Korean Reference Books, 1910–June 1958), compiled by Yı Chae-ch'ol (Lee Jai-chul) and others and published jointly in 1958 by the Yonsei University Library School and the George Peabody College for Teachers. This is an annotated guide to 390 items, most of which were published between 1945 and 1957. Its use is facilitated by indexes of authors and titles.

Late in 1950 the Library published three annotated bibliographies on Korea. One of these was devoted to works in Western languages, a second to works in Russian, and a third to works in Far Eastern languages. These bibliographies seem to have been used quite widely, especially the first, of which the stock was exhausted some years ago. The possibility of reissuing it was considered, but was not pursued, since much had happened in Korea since 1950. For publications issued since then, the researcher may now draw upon "Korea: A Selected Bibliography in Western Languages, 1950-1958," compiled by YI Sun-hi (LEE Soon Hi). Though this work has not been published-it was compiled in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a degree from the Catholic University of America-Miss Lee has presented a typescript copy to the Library. It is a partially annotated bibliography of 500 works on Korea in Western languages, the majority of which are in English, classified under eight categories, followed by an author index.

A considerable number of important publications relating to Korean history were received during the past year. The publication of the text of the Yi Dynasty annals, previously mentioned in these pages,3 is now complete in 48 volumes. It is not known at present whether work is proceeding on the projected indexes which were mentioned when this facsimile reproduction began to appear several years ago.

A convenient and useful dictionary of Korean history is a 432-page work entitled Hanguksa sajon, which was compiled by the Sahoe Kwahak Saso Kanhaenghoe (Society for the Publication of Dictionaries in the Social Sciences) and was published by the Tonga Ch'ulp'ansa at Seoul in 1959. The articles, which vary considerably in length, are arranged in the order of the Korean syllabary and are indexed in some detail at the beginning of the book.

A very significant work is the Hanguksa: Kodaep'yŏn (History of Korea: Ancient Period), published by the Uryu Munhwasa at Seoul in 1959. The authors of this volume, which covers the span from prehistoric times to the end of the Silla period in 935, are two of the most eminent modern Korean historians. The chapter on prehistory and archaeology is by KIM Chae-won (Kim Che-won), Director of the National Museum of Korea. The remaining nine chapters of the work are by Yr Pyŏng-do, Dean of the Graduate School of the Seoul National University. This volume is the first of five which are being sponsored by the Chindan Society

* QJCA, XIV (February 1957), 64-65.

and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. The subsequent volumes will deal with later periods of Korean history.

The publication of accounts of events that occurred during the latter part of the Yi Dynasty, as recorded in the writings of individuals, under the collective title Hanguk saryo ch'ongso, has been mentioned previously.4 The manuscripts which are here published for the first time have a unique importance in that they deal with a period which is not covered by the official Yi Dynasty annals. At the time this report was written nine volumes in the series had been received.

Another interesting work in the field of history—in this case a publication from North Korea-was acquired last year. Entitled Chosonsa yonp'yo (Year-by-Year Record of Korean History), it was compiled by the History Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the North Korean regime, and was published in Pyongyang in 1957. It records events in Korean history from 57 B.C., when the kingdom of Silla was founded, through 1956. Its year-by-year correlation with Western dates greatly facilitates the use of this handbook.

Japan

The rapid growth of television viewing has caused concern in the publishing industry in Japan, particularly for its effect on the marketing of monographic works.5 But the number of new titles published in 1958 totaled 14,258 volumes, an increase of 232 over 1957.6 The figures for reprints and new editions of works previously published decreased from 11,273 in 1957

^{*}QJCA, XIV (February 1957), 65.

⁵ The number of subscribers to television reported as of January 31, 1957, was 366,290; on the same date in 1958 it was 813,381; and on the same date in 1959 it was 1,739,014.

Shuppan nenkan (Publishing Yearbook), 1958, 18ff. A title published in three volumes is counted as three in this tally.

to 10,725 in 1958. Thus the total number published in all categories was 24,983, indicating a slight decrease from the 25,299 reported for 1957.7 Although total publication figures based upon uniform criteria are most difficult to formulate, it appears from this that Japan may be the second largest publishing nation by volume in the world, the first being the USSR.8

With regard to periodical publications, the total number of copies issued is estimated at 788,000,000, of which 59 percent were monthlies and 41 percent weeklies. Issues sold totaled 621,730,000, compared to 542,640,000 in 1957. Total sales amounted to Yen 72,618,060,000, or, at the official rate of exchange, \$201,716,833. As in 1957, about 100 periodicals appeared as new or revived titles and 70 existing titles disappeared, leaving an increase of 30. Another 30 periodicals changed their titles.

Two events during 1958 were of outstanding significance in the Japanese publishing world. The first was the upward surge in the number of weekly publications, following upon the success of Shûkan Shinchô (New Currents Weekly), which had been founded by the monthly magazine Shinchô (New Currents) in February 1956 and had overcome the near-tradition that weeklies published by daily newspapers, with their material and personnel resources, were the only ones that had a chance to survive. The second event was the unprecedented popular demand for the six volumes comprising the Ningen no Jôken, by the new writer Gomigawa Jumpei (b. 1916). This 1,700-page novel, the title of which coincides with that of the Japanese translation of André Malraux's La Condition humaine, follows the experiences of its hero in Manchuria during World War II as a civilian, as a conscriptee in the Kwangtung Army, and finally as an escapee from a Russian prisoner-of-war camp. The first volume appeared in August 1956, and by the end of 1958 some 2,400,000 copies of the various volumes had been purchased by the reading public.

The 1959 edition of Shuppan Nenkan (Publishing Yearbook) lists the 20 best-selling books of 1958, at the head of which stands Ningen no Jôken. Seventeen of the 20 are belles-lettres, one is an introduction to business management, one an account of a winter spent in Antarctica, and one consists of notes on medical jurisprudence. The Library has received seven thus far.

During 1958, 93 collected works (zen-shû) were published in a total of 1,153 volumes. Outstanding among multivolume works is the now completed 32-volume Sekai dai-hyakka jiten (World Encyclopedia) by Heibonsha. This firm has had some notable achievements in the field of multivolume encyclopedias and specialized dictionaries, the best-known of which has been the Dai-hyakka jiten (Great Encyclopedia) in 28 volumes, 1931–35, with two supplements in 1934 and 1939 respectively.

A noticeable trend in recent years has been the increasing number of histories of industrial firms and associations compiled and published by the organizations themselves for free distribution to qualified clientele. Some of these publications contain important data difficult to obtain elsewhere, and are written by experts; hence they open up yet another source of information for the economic historian. These histories are frequently issued in de luxe editions with illustrative material of high quality, and are beautifully bound. Examples of this type of material acquired during 1959 alone include: Dai-ichi Seimei 55-nen shi (55-Year History of the First Mutual Life Insurance Co.), Tokyo, 1958, covering 1902-57; Nihon Kanzei Kyôkai 10-nen shi (10-Year History of the Japan

⁷ QJCA, XIV (February 1958), 59.

⁸ For the USSR figures, see p. 144.

Tariff Association), Tokyo, 1958, covering 1949-58; Dai-Nippon Seiyaku 60-nen shi (60-Year History of the Dai-Nippon Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, 1957, covering 1897-1957; Mitsubishi Jû-kôgyô Kabushiki Kaisha shi (History of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.), Tokyo, 1956, covering 1875-1950; Nihon Kikai Gakkai 60-nen shi (60-Year History of the Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers), Tokyo, 1958, covering 1897-1957; Shinkô 50-nen shi (50-Year History of the Kobe Steel Works, Ltd.), Kobe, 1954, covering 1905-54; 70-nen shi (70-Year History of the Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, 1958, covering 1889-1958; Noda Shôyu Kabushiki Kaisha 35-nen shi (35-Year History of the Noda Soya Bean Sauce Co., Ltd.), Noda, Chiba Prefecture, 1955, covering 1917-53; Shiroki-ya 300nen shi (300-Year History of the K. K. Shirokiya Department Store), Tokyo, 1957, covering 1662-1957; Yamaichi Shôken shi (History of the Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, 1958, covering 1897-1957; Dai-ichi Ginkô shi (History of the Daiichi Bank, Ltd.), Tokyo, 1957-58, covering 1873-1953; Nihon Kôgyô Ginkô 50-nen shi (50-Year History of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.), Tokyo 1957, covering 1902-52; and Sôgyô 80-nen shi (80-Year History of the Mitsui Steamship Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, 1958, covering 1876-1956.

Related to the above type of material are: Tsûshin-sha shi (History of News Services in Japan), Tokyo, 1958, compiled by an ad hoc committee and covering 1888–1958; Nada-zake keizai shiryô shûsei (Economic Materials Concerning Rice Wine Produced in the Nada Area), Osaka, 1950–51, compiled by an ad hoc committee at Kwansei Gakuin University and dealing with the Tokugawa period (1600–1868); Sengo tekkô shi (Postwar History of Iron and Steel in Japan), Tokyo, 1959, compiled by the Nihon Tekkô Remmei

(Japan Iron and Steel Federation) and covering 1945–57; Nihon engyô shi (History of the Salt Industry in Japan), Tokyo, 1958, covering from early times to 1945; and Sengo Nihon engyô shi (Postwar History of the Salt Industry in Japan), Tokyo, 1958, covering 1945–55. The last two were compiled by the Nihon Sembai Kôsha (Japan Monopoly Coporation).

A new work on publishing has appeared bearing the same title as an existing one, namely, Nihon shuppan bunka-shi (Cultural History of Publishing in Japan), Tokyo, 1959, by Okano Takeo. The older work by the publisher-author KOBAYASHI Zempachi (b. 1878), which was published in Tokyo in 1938, ran to 1,026 pages and discussed Japanese printed works from the earliest times to the end of the Taishô period (1926) in considerable detail, describing different editions of these works. The new treatise by Professor Okano supplements this by treating the history of publishing in Japan to the end of the Tokugawa period (1868) in a prefatory chapter, and dealing chiefly with the period from the Meiji Restoration (1868) to 1958. With these two volumes there now exists a reliable and comprehensive history of this subject. Both are well indexed, and the new work contains a number of plates illustrating the covers or title pages of important books and periodicals, mostly of the Meiji period (1868-1912).

The Gakujutsu zasshi sôgô mokuroku (Union Catalog of Academic Journals and Periodicals), first published in 1954 in four volumes (Natural Science in Western Languages; Natural Science in Japanese; Humanistic Science in Western Languages; and Humanistic Science in Japanese), increases in coverage and usefulness with each issue. It is published by the Nihon Gakujutsu Shinkô-kai (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science). The work is based upon an investigation conducted by the Ministry of Education of

the collections in the seven then Imperial Universities of Hokkaidô (at Sapporo), Tôhoku (at Sendai), Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, and Kyûshû (at Fukuoka), as of March 1947. The second issue covering natural science in Western languages was published in 1957 (as of March 1957), and the one for humanistic science in Western languages appeared in 1958 (as of March 1958), with an increased coverage totaling about 50 institutions. In 1959 the remaining two volumes were received, both with information as of the end of December 1957. The one for natural science in Japanese listed 13,000 titles, and the one for humanistic science in Japanese 12,900.

Of interest to students of Japanese literature, especially of the Tokugawa period (1600-1868), has been the acquisition by the Library of the Faculty of Literature of Kyoto University, through purchase and gift, of the private collection of the late EBARA Taizô (1894-1948), and the resulting publication of the bound catalog, Ebara Bunko mokuroku (Catalog of the Ebara Collection), Kyoto, 1959. This collection, consisting of 3,737 titles in 6,040 volumes, about a fifth of which are rare, includes not only runs of literary periodicals, dictionaries, and works in and on Japanese prose, poetry, drama, and language, but also on Buddhism and other religions, history, and art. Published in mimeographed form in 556 double leaves, this catalog appeared as a supplement to the Kyoto Daigaku Bungaku-bu Tosho Geppô (Monthly Book Report of the Faculty of Literature, Kyoto University). The items are classified in 23 categories, each of them further subdivided, and are listed by title in romanization (kunrei-siki) and Japanese script, followed by the edition notice or name of copyist and other pertinent physical description.

One of the more obscure but no less important works acquired by the Library is

the collected writing of Egawa Tarôzaemon (Tan'an, 1801-55), entitled Egawa Tan'an zenshû, compiled by Tobayama Hiroshi and published in two volumes by the Village Office of Nirayama-mura, Shizuoka Prefecture, in 1954-55. Born in Izu Province into an influential local family whose members were hereditary magistrates for the Tokugawa Shogunate, Tan'an early interested himself in civil administration, particularly in local agrarian affairs. His friendship with WATANABE Kazan (1793-1841) exposed him to Western learning and a concern for Japanese national defense. Tan'an apprenticed himself to Takashima Shûhan (1798-1866) and distinguished himself as a pioneer gunsmith and cannon-maker. Among his numerous students was SAKUMA Shôzan (1811-64). Tan'an was the founder of the reverberatory furnaces at Nirayama and built the fortification off Shinagawa in Tokyo Bay in 1853-55, completed shortly after Perry's departure. Compiled and published for the hundredth anniversary of Tan'an's death, these two volumes are composed almost entirely of letters, reports, and journals dealing with Tan'an's life, and with furnaces, cannon-making, the manufacture of tar, civil administration, defense, foreign relations, the Shinagawa fortifications, and naval science.

The political influence of Buddhism in Japan came to a halt with the razing of the Enryaku-ji on Mt. Hiei in 1571 by Oda Nobunaga (1534–82). Partly because of the assertions of the nationalist scholars as a reaction in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries against the Confuciantype studies encouraged by the Tokugawa Shogunate, and because of the separation of Buddhism and popular Shintô by the Meiji government, the subsequent history of Buddhism in Japan has received scant scholarly attention, in spite of its deeply embedded position among the people and its continued cultural influence. An ex-

ception to this was the monumental 10volume history of Buddhism in Japan, Nihon Bukkyô shi, published at Tokyo in 1944-55, the work of Tsuji Zennosuke (1877-1955), who terminated his study with the end of the Tokugawa period (1600-1868). Defeat in World War II created a gaping spiritual vacuum, and the legacy of the Allied Occupation gave the people a new freedom of religion devoid of the trappings of state power and control; correspondingly, a new stirring became apparent in Japanese Buddhist circles. Participation by Japan in the compilation of an encyclopedia of Buddhism in English was decided upon, and the entire Tibetan Tripitaka was reproduced by supplementing the copy in Kyoto with that in the Bibliothèque Nationale. In the Western world the philosophies of Buddhism have been expounded upon by Daisetz Suzuki. On the academic level, there has been increasing activity by modern Japanese historians both within and outside Japan, but these studies have been mainly of Buddhism's sociological and political aspects, while its cultural and philosophical implications have been neglected. A welcome first step in filling this gap is a collection of essays by Yoshida Kyûichi entitled Nihon kindai Bukkyô-shi kenkyû (Studies in the History of Buddhism in Modern Japan), Tokyo, 1959. The six essays deal with the Meiji period, and the author's discussions are from the historical rather than the doctrinal viewpoint.

A welcome pioneer work among the growing number of specialized scholarly dictionaries is $K\hat{o}ko$ -gaku jiten (Dictionary of Archaeology), Tokyo, 1959, compiled by Mizuno Seiichi and Kobayashi Yukuo, both of Kyoto University. This dictionary is primarily concerned with the prehistory of the Japanese archipelago, but it also deals with cognate areas on the Asiatic mainland and gives essential data on history, folklore, geography, geology,

minerals, and biology. The topics are arranged in a, i, u, e, o order, and there are numerous illustrations. Two charts show the types of early pottery found in the various prehistoric periods in Japan, and a chronology of world archaeology.

Also worthy of mention is the Nihon kindai-shi jiten (Dictionary of Modern Japanese History), Tokyo, 1958. Compiled by an ad hoc committee created in 1956 in the Department of Japanese History of Kyoto University, and engaging 122 specialists throughout the country, this dictionary ranges over politics and government, foreign relations, economic and social conditions, and culture, from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present. About 3,300 items, arranged in a, i, u, e, o order, are succinctly described, with cross-references and short bibliographies at the end of most of the articles. The volume also contains 37 supplementary charts and diagrams visually describing pertinent data, 63 statistical tables, and an index.

The past year has been marked by the acquisition of a number of important publications dealing with China. The first, a bibliography, Tonkô bunken kenkyû rombun mokuroku, bearing the English title A Classified Catalogue of Japanese Books and Articles Concerning Tun Huang Documents, Tokyo, 1959, is a catalog of all studies published prior to 1957 as monographs or articles in journals by Japanese scholars based upon material from the cave-temples in the northwestern corner of Kansu Province. The contents are divided into 18 classes, the one on religion being further subdivided into Buddhism, Taoism, and other religions. Each class has a separate listing of monographs and articles, recorded by title in romanized alphabetical order, followed by the author, publisher, and date of publication in the case of monographs, and the name of the journal, volume number, and year for articles in

journals. There is an index for Festschriften and other collected works, and an index of authors. The Tôyô Bunko (Oriental Library), its publisher, is planning a comprehensive bibliography of all studies dealing with Tun-huang. Meanwhile, the present catalog supplements Lionel Giles' Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Manuscripts from Tunhuang in the British Museum (London, 1957).

In 1952 the Research Institute of Humanistic Science (Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyû-sho) of Kyoto University began publication of the Unkô Sekkutsu: Seireki 5-seiki ni okeru Chûgoku hokubu Bukkyô kutsuin no kôkogaku-teki chôsa hôkoku, bearing the English title Yun-Kang; the Buddhist Cave-Temples of the Fifth Century A.D. in North China, by MIZUNO Seiichi and Nagahiro Toshio.9 This monumental work was brought to a successful conclusion in 1956 with the publication of a supplement and of index volumes, bringing the whole to 32 volumes in 16 sections (each section consisting of one volume of text and one volume of plates). It is the definitive study of the 21 large, 20 mediumsized, and many small caves, as well as countless niches cut into the sandstone cliffs, along a stretch of about one kilometer on the northern bank of the Wuchou River, about 15 kilometers east of the city of Tatung. Scholarly attention was drawn to the temple-caves in 1902 by Itô Chûta (1867-1954). The caves were explored in 1908 by Edouard Chavannes (1865-1918), and since then have been examined by many scholars. Chinese scholars in general have tended to neglect them because they contained relatively few written inscriptions, and because those which were found had been greatly obliterated by time and the softness of the sandstone in which they had been incised. Curio-seekers have also considerably depleted the sculpture originally contained in the caves. According to conclusions reached in the present study, construction of the caves was begun in 460, under the Northern Wei dynasty (386-535). The largest, cave no. 3, seems to have been abandoned about the year 494, while still uncompleted, and by the first decade of the sixth century all construction had been abandoned. Judging from the number of roof-tiles of the period of the Liao dynasty (907-1123) at the site, it would seem that the fronts or entrances of all the caves were protected by wooden structures during the Northern Wei period. Ruins of temple buildings and the foundation-stone of a pillar belonging to the Northern Wei period were also found, leading to the assumption that at the height of their splendor a number of buildings stood on the hill outside the caves, while by the edge of the Wuchou River at their feet stood a row of pavilions. This had been recorded in the Shui ching chu, an early commentary by Li Tao-yüan (367?-527) on the Shui ching (Water Classic), an extensive geographical work on the rivers of China. Under the auspices of the Research Institute, a party led by Professors Mizuno and NAGAHIRO visited the site from three to six months each year between 1938 and 1945, though hampered by a shortage of funds and the uncertainties and rigors of the war in China. The present report is profusely illustrated with plates, drawings, and rubbings, and the text and indexes are in Japanese and English. The work also contains a very useful survey of all known cave-temples in China and an English translation of the "Treatise on Buddhism and Taoism" from the Wei shu (History of the Wei). The present edition, which is limited to 200 copies, not only represents the most thorough research conducted on the site to date but will probably remain so for many years to come.

^o QJCA, XI (February 1954), 91.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun-sha, of Tokyo, has published a collection of about 200 plates (17 of them in color) on artifacts of the Yin and Chou periods (ca. 1523-222 B.C.) under the title In-Shû seidô-ki to tama and the translated title Bronzes and Jades of Ancient China, Tokyo, 1959. It also contains 86 drawings and rubbings. The original objects of these plates were drawn from such prominent collections as the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington, the W. R. Nelson Gallery in Kansas City, the Fogg Museum of Harvard University, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the British Museum, as well as those in Japan. The plates are preceded by an introductory essay by Mizuno Seiichi, with a translation into English by I. O. Gauntlett.10

A compilation of importance to the study of Japan's foreign relations in general during the first half of the Tokugawa period (1600-1868), and in particular to the Shogunate's knowledge of affairs abroad, is the recent three-volume addition to the Tôyô Bunko Sôkan series of the Ka-I hentai, Tokyo, 1957-58. It was compiled by HAYASHI Harukatsu (1618-80) and his son Nobuatsu (1644-1732), and this edition has explanatory notes by the late Prof. URA Ren'ichi (1895-1957) of Hiroshima University. The fact that the Tokugawa Shogunate adopted a closeddoor policy was not due so much to a refusal to face facts as to fear of foreign encroachment, and the highest officials in the Shogunate secretly and actively gathered intelligence reports "borne by the wind" (fûsetsu) from Chinese and Dutch traders. These oral reports, gathered by Japanese interpreters at the port of Nagasaki, were put down on paper by the local

An aid to the reading of personal names is Nanori jiten (Dictionary of Personal Names), Tokyo, 1959, by Araki Ryôzô, with a supplement containing a list of family names difficult to read. Both parts contain total stroke indexes to logographs, whether used alone or as part of a compound name. In the body of the work these logographs are arranged in a, i, u, e, o order by normal Sino-Japanese (on) reading, and each item is followed by actual examples of use in the names of real people. Some are difficult to fathom; for example, a personal name written with the numerals to mean "19"-which would normally be read Jûkyû, or Jûku, or possibly Toku—is read Tomichika in the case of an actual person whose family name was an easy-toread Fujiura.

magistrate (bugyô), and sent forthwith to The present compilation deals mainly with Chinese affairs, which were then particularly important to the Japanese because of the dynastic change in China from the Ming to the Manchu Ch'ing in 1644. So secret were these reports that even the compilers, both in their time official scholars of the Shogunate (the father was a judge and the son was Director of the Shogunate university), did not have immediate access to them. There are several copies of this work, which in the present compilation is formed of 35 kan, covering the years 1644-1724, to which are added the Kikô shôsetsu (Merchants' Reports from the Port of Nagasaki) in 3 kan, covering the years 1717-22; the 37th kan of another handcopy of the original in the hands of the Matsudaira family of Shimabara, in Kyûshû, covering the years 1722-24; and reports found in kan 1, 2, and 14 of the Matsudaira version that are not found in the original copy upon which the present compilation was based. The basic copy is that which was transferred to the Naikaku Bunko (Cabinet Library) from the former Shogunate.

¹⁰ For information on other Japanese publications dealing with Shina, see pp. 97–98 of this report.

Of interest to investigators of Communism and socialism in Japan is the fivevolume publication of the collected writings of Sano Manabu (1892-1953) bearing the title Sano Manabu chosaku-shû, Tokyo, 1957-58. It was compiled and published by an ad hoc committee. Volume 1 contains Sano's works critical of Communism; volume 2 gives his interpretation of socialism during the post-World War II period; volumes 3 and 4 deal with Japanese and Chinese history, giving his treatise on ancient Japan (Nihon kodai shiron), his discussion of the two Buddhist leaders Shinran (1173-1263) and Rennyo (1415-99), and his work on ASHIKAGA Takauji (1305-58); and volume 5 presents heretofore unpublished biographical material dealing with Sano's thoughts and opinions. Each volume contains several prefaces by advisers to the compilation committee. The colophon states that the edition is "for distribution to members only," without identifying the organization.

The Library now has a negative and a positive microfilm reproduction of the former Imperial Japanese Army and Navy archives. The positive is available for interlibrary loan. This reproduces about 400,000 pages selected from the archives, which had been brought to Washington in 1945 and were returned to the Government of Japan in 1958. The film includes Japanese intelligence reports on China during the Boxer Uprising and the Revolution of 1911-12; military chronicles of the reign of Emperor Meiji (1867-1912); reports on the activities of Chinese warlords and the growth of Communism in China; confidential reports on the activities of the Japanese Army and Navy during various conflicts; reports on Korean uprisings against Japan in 1919, the Mukden Incident of 1931 and subsequent events in Manchuria, and the Nomonhan Incident of 1939; and data on the Japanese Government's conduct of the war

in the Pacific. Most of the documents contained in the collection had originally been classified by the Japanese authorities as secret, and they are now available to scholars for the first time. A checklist of the films, prepared by John Young and entitled Checklist of Microfilm Reproductions of Selected Archives of the Japanese Army, Navy, and other Government Agencies, 1868–1945, was published last year by the Georgetown University Press.

The almost complete Library of Congress copy of the mimeographed draft of the Hoku-Shi kankô chôsa (Rural Customs and Practices of North China) has been microfilmed on 18 reels. The project for gathering this material was begun in 1939 by field research teams of the Hoku-Shi Keizai Chôsa-jo (North China Economic Research Institute) of the South Manchuria Railway Co., and the Tô-A Kenkyû-jo (East Asia Research Institute), as part of a larger undertaking to inquire into the legal and economic customs and practices of China, a plan which had been conceived by a group of Japanese scholars. The project on rural customs came to a virtual stop in 1943, and the resulting reports and other data were compiled in 114 parts in 123 volumes. Since this mimeographed draft was run off for distribution only among members of the research teams, the work has become extremely rare. The Library of Congress set lacks only six volumes, and is not only in all likelihood the only copy in the Western world, but is the most nearly complete set located in any one institution anywhere. Because this was the last organized field research conducted in mainland China prior to its reorganization under Communism, the present work has increased immeasurably in value, and in 1953 extant copies in Japan were brought together and edited, and the result was published in six volumes under the title Chûgoku nôson kankô chôsa (Customs

and Practices in Agricultural Villages of North China), Tokyo, 1952–58. The Library's microfilm reproduction of its set will be useful not only by making available parts that have become unlocatable in Japan and therefore are not contained in the printed version, but also in checking editorial changes and typographical errors found in the latter.

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One of the benefits to academic studies of the Japanese administration in Manchuria was the production of statistical compilations dealing with the population in that area. When Dr. Irene Taeuber visited the Library of the Bureau of Statistics of the Prime Minister's Office in Tokyo in 1952, she noted a number of items there which the Library lacked. These are now available on 11 reels of microfilm, making the Library's collection of Manchurian population figures virtually complete. A total of 61 items giving such figures for Manchuria in 1932 and 1934-41, and the Kwantung Leased Territory in 1905, 1906, 1920, 1924, 1925, 1933, 1935, and 1939-43, are contained in these reels.

Hebraica

The number of volumes in Hebrew, Yiddish, Ladino, Amharic, and Syriac added to the collections during 1959 totaled 1,683, of which 689 were acquired by exchange. Most welcome among the latter were 68 bound volumes of leading current monthlies and weeklies from Israel. Some 635 volumes arrived through purchase, and 74 by copyright deposit. As in previous years, authors, publishers, and organizations were generous in giving their books to the Library.

A major microfilming project was also launched, in cooperation with other institutions having leading collections of Hebraica. The widespread use of low-grade paper by the Hebraic presses for Hebraic printing during the nineteenth century, which has continued sporadically to our own day, makes it imperative to transfer such materials extensively to more permanent form. A variety of Hebrew material was filmed, together with early Yiddish belles-lettres and other volumes. The Gitelson Fund for microfilming Rabbinica was devoted to reproducing commentaries, novellae, codes, and responsa, as well as liturgical and ritual texts.

The comparatively small number of the year's acquisitions was more than offset by their generally high quality and unusual reference value. To some extent this is a reflection of the recognition that in past years too many ephemera were released to the public. The major credit for the improvement must go to institutional, or noncommercial, publishing houses whose high standards may ultimately affect all printing in this area and lead to the acceptance of more rigorous evaluative and aesthetic criteria.

The Alveltlekher Yidisher Kultur-Kongress (or Congress for Jewish Culture, Inc.), with headquarters in New York and with branches in Buenos Aires and Paris. has set as its primary objective the preservation, through publications in Yiddish, of the works of writers, poets, and artists who perished at the hands of the Nazis. To further these modest aims, it absorbed the CYCO publishing house and reorganized it as a distributing agency for Yiddish books. During the past decade, we have become accustomed to expecting from its presses about a dozen volumes annually, produced in good taste although of limited commercial appeal. Its decision to expand its activities by undertaking major research projects in Yiddish literature came as no surprise. Yiddish bibliography suggested itself as a worthy project, and the scope was widened somewhat to include the lives of those who were responsible for creating the literature. A staff was soon assembled to start work on a bio-bibliographic lexicon

of Yiddish literary creation over the past 150 years. Its initial task was to produce the raw materials for this gigantic undertaking. An annotated card index, now numbering some 84,000 invaluable references and entries derived from numerous manuscripts and published sources, was organized. Now, within the short space of three years, there have appeared two volumes of this Leksikon fun der nayer yidisher literatur, subtitled Biographical Dictionary of Modern Yiddish Literature. The second volume, which has recently come off the press, adds more than a thousand biographies of writers, novelists, poets, essayists, publicists, historians, and linguists writing in Yiddish, to the 923 biographies in the initial volume, which was published in New York in 1956.

Also of great value and deserving of special attention is the series of monographs devoted to Jewish cultural life and activities in Eastern Europe which has been planned and published by the Congress for Jewish Culture, Inc. The detailed accounts it has issued of the thriving Yiddish press of prewar Poland are unique additions to the very meager knowledge in this area. In addition to the first-hand observations that they furnish by people intimately associated with them, the delineation of their ideological programs and policies, financial problems, and distribution, and the enumeration of their foreign correspondents, editorial writers, and other staff will prove of incalculable assistance to the student of the recent past. Published under the general title of Fun noentn ovar (From the Recent Past), the first three volumes, under the general editorship of Jacob Pat, form a reference work of great value. Volume 1 devotes pages 183-264 to the life of a pioneer researcher on the theater and in economics, Dr. I. Schipper, and contains a 125-page essay on modern Yiddish literature in Galicia, Poland. Volume 2 is devoted in its entirety to the Yiddish press of Warsaw and its four leading dailies: Hajnt (1908-39), Moment (1910-39), Folkscajtung (1921-39), and Judisze togblatt. The treatment of the Yiddish press extends into volume 3 with histories of Dos Wort and Undzer express.

Of somewhat different character, but also filling a definite need, is another major publication of the Congress for Jewish Culture, Inc., entitled the *Dertsiungs entsiklopedie* (Educational Encyclopedia), in Yiddish. The editor is the leading educator H. B. Bass. This will be found most useful for its detailed treatment of such special subjects as the history of the various Jewish school systems, genius and talent in general, Jewish genius, language habits among minorities, and the educational structure under the Nazi regime.

Probably no other field of writing has engaged throughout the ages the attention and devotion of such a variegated assemblage of theologians, exegetes, and commentators as has the Bible. The minute care bestowed upon its textual study and the thousands of published volumes attesting to it are evidence of the piety, industry, and scholarship that have been brought to the task. And yet one is astonished to learn every now and then of an important medieval commentary still awaiting the methodical approach of a scholarly edition to obviate the necessity for super-commentaries and explanatory glosses, which tend to obscure the text rather than clarify it. Among the best-known examples in this field are the Biblical commentaries of the Spanish rabbi, physician, Talmudist, participant in religious disputations, and founder of the reorganized Jewish settlement in Palestine after the Mongol invasions, Moses Ben Nahman Gerondi, also known as Nahmanides and as Ramban. The portions of his commentary on the Pentateuch covering Genesis and Exodus were published by the Talmudical Research Institute of the Mossad Harav Kook at Jerusalem in 1959. This edition, accompanied by exhaustive comments and explanatory notes representing years of assiduous work on the part of its editor, Rabbi C. B. Chavel, is the first attempt at establishing the text on the basis of known manuscripts and on the early printed editions issued at Rome ca. 1480 and at Lisbon in 1489, as well as on internal evidence.

Perhaps even more noteworthy and deserving of attention in this respect, although of a much more limited scope, is Judah Rosenthal's edition, accompanied by annotations and a preface, of the commentary on the Song of Songs by Solomon ben Isaac called Rashi, based on 13 manuscripts and 2 early editions. That no complete scholarly edition is available of the works of this most popular medieval exegete, whose commentaries on the Bible have appeared in numerous editions and to whose elucidation many super-commentaries have been contributed, is a sad commentary on this phase of Hebraic studies and shows how much more spadework is required.

The Library has received through transfer a copy of the first Yiddish book to be published in the Soviet Union since 1948. The intervening decade has witnessed a campaign against Jewish cultural life in the course of which major literary figures and many Yiddish-speaking intellectuals were removed from the scene. humous exoneration of some of those who were liquidated has followed under the de-Stalinization program, yet none of their works has since appeared in Yiddish and no real resumption of Yiddish publishing activity has been permitted; nor does such resumption seem to be contemplated. The book in question, Oysgeveylte verk (Selected Works) of Sholom Aleichem (the nom-de-plume of the humorist Shalom Rabinowitz, 1859-1916), was published in Moscow in 1959. The foreword to the collection claims the author as a patriotic Russian and stresses his popularity in the USSR by asserting that over the years millions of copies of his works have appeared in translation in Soviet languages.

Two accounts of life in forced-labor camps behind the Iron Curtain have arrived from Israeli presses. Zalman Kaplan, the author of Hinter di kratn in Ratnfarband (Tel-Aviv, 1959) relates in a series of sketches his experiences in prisons and camps from the day in 1939 when, fleeing Nazi armies, he crossed into Russian-occupied Poland and was arrested for illegal entry, until his release and deportation several years later. Me-'ever mi-sham (Jerusalem, 1959), published by Mossad Bialik under the pseudonym S. S. Ron, is an introspective and strangely discursive document by a Soviet citizen who, it appears, still resides in the Soviet Union. In an anonymous preface signed only with initials we are told that the work was composed by its author in Hebrew, that the police terror it describes is probably to be attributed to the 1937-38 Yezhov period, and that the events portrayed refer to the writer's incarceration and release.

A bio-bibliographical dictionary of modern literature, Milon, ha-sifrut ha-hadashah (Tel-Aviv, 1959), edited by Abraham Shaanan, has been added to the collections. This compilation is intended to serve the Israeli reader as a factual guide (though critical evaluations are not, of course, excluded) to the belletristic literature of the twentieth century. The stress, however, is placed throughout on Hebrew letters, and criteria for inclusion in the case of Israeli authors have been relaxed, resulting in the representation of a considerable body of newer talent. Appended to the text, in alphabetic arrangement, is a collection of literary terms, embracing as well short expositions of literary schools and movements.

Another attractive work of this latter type is Azriel Ukhmani's Tekhanim vetsurot (Merhavya, 1957), bearing the English title "Contents and Forms." It contains almost a thousand entries, emphasizing in large measure poetic devices and metrics which the author hopes will free Hebrew poetry from a somewhat excessive dependence on the quatrain. Ukhmani, along with Shlomo Tanai and Moshe Shamir, is the editor of an anthology of Israeli literature entitled Dor ba-arets (Merhavya, 1958), in which appear selections from the productions of 33 authors whose work has attained artistic maturity within the last decade. This generation of prose writers and poets is not the youngest on the literary scene; nine have already reached their forties. What unites them is a preoccupation with the Israeli milieu; they speak a common idiom, though each expresses himself in his own register. The editors have rendered yeoman service by providing biographical data previously unavailable. One may also mention in this connection a collection of essays on Hebrew authors bearing the title Sofre Yisrael (Tel-Aviv, 1959), by the veteran translator and critic Joseph Lichtenbaum. The personalities discussed are the outstanding figures of the recent past and contemporary writers of established reputation. This is not criticism in the grand manner, however; in these short studies Lichtenbaum deals lightly with his subjects, providing brief character sketches and descriptions of their works.

Among the year's receipts also is a travel diary by a distinguished Israeli statesman, former Prime Minister Moshe Sharett. His book, *Mi-shut be-Asyah* (Tel-Aviv, 1957), recounts his activities and observations during an extended trip through Asia in the closing months of 1956. Seeking to cement good relations between his country and other newly emergent Asian states, Mr. Sharett visited

Burma, the Philippines, Japan, Singapore, Malaya, Ceylon, Nepal, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and India. He also participated as delegate of the Israeli Knesset in the forty-fifth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which was held at Bangkok, and as representative of his party, the Mapai, in the second meeting of Asian Socialists at Bombay. He writes that just as the trip was an attempt to improve Asian understanding of Israel, so is his book a modest contribution toward a better Israeli appreciation of Asia.

Ha-mi'utim be-Yisrael (Minorities in Israel), Jerusalem, 1959, is the latest book by Zev Vilnay, a prolific scholar in the field of Palestinology, to be received. Its appearance in a series on popular science, volume 61 of Sifriyat Dani le-mada populari, signifies that it is to be taken as an introductory guide to the subject rather than a serious study. Vilnay has brought together in this guide a wealth of information on the Moslems, Christians, Druzes, and Bahais that inhabit the country and has enlivened his text with 181 illustrations of churches and mosques, shrines, and antiquities. The book contains in addition a sizable bibliography. It is a matter of regret that the publisher has not found it possible to provide vocalizations for the numerous place-names in the text.

The ingathering of Jews to Israel from the diasporas of the Middle East has stimulated interest in these groups and their mode of living in their former homes. Two new pertinent titles are at hand. Hanina Mizrahi's Yehude Paras (Tel-Aviv, 1959) is a study of Persian Jewry, its family and social structure, and its religious and linguistic peculiarities. The author, a native of Teheran, concludes with a survey of progress made in integrating Persian immigrants into Israeli society. Ha-'i Peli', by Professor Nahum Slouschz (Tel-Aviv, 1957) is essentially a revision of material

published previously relating to the island of Jerba and its Jewish population. It is Jerba, lying off the coast of Tunisia, which the geographers of classical antiquity identified with the fabled Island of the Lotus-Eaters. To the Phoenicians it was known as the Island of Peli', whence the title of the book, "Isle of Mystery." Legend obscures the date of arrival of the earliest Jewish settlers, yet the author has no doubt that it was very early and that, indeed, they came in the van of Tyrian-Sidonian merchants and colonizers. Local tradition connects one sect with the Israelite tribe of Zebulun, and the author is not inclined to scoff at this, in view of Genesis 49:13. For the antecedents of part of the priestly sect that dwells on the island the author would also look far back into history. Interwoven with historical investigations, the book contains an account of the two visits paid by the author to the island in 1906 and 1928.

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Bibliographers will welcome the advent of a new annual for Hebraic booklore, Areshet, sponsored by the Mossad Harav Kook. Volume 1 (Jerusalem, 1958) contains studies by some of the leading names in the field. Abraham Yaari continues his studies on the history of Hebrew printing with a disquisition on the presses of Izmir; his listing includes 415 titles. Abraham M. Habermann contributes an article on the Parenzo printers in Venice. Nehemya Allony, Meir Benayahu, Alexander Scheiber, and Naphtali Ben-Menahem, the associate editor, are also among the contributors. The annual also provides a selective necrology of authors who died during the previous year.

The scholarly inquiry into the history, language, literature, and religion of the Jews which developed in Central Europe during the last century and is known as "Wissenschaft des Judentums" (somewhat infelicitously translated "Science of Judaism") is the subject of a newly arrived

book. More precisely, it is a collection of biographies of the recent exponents of this discipline. Its title is Hokhmat Yisrael bema'arav Eropah (Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, 1958), and it was edited by Simon Federbush. The biographies are products of different pens. Among the scholars so honored are Professors Adolph Büchler, Ludwig Blau, Abraham Berliner, Ignác Goldziher, Hirsch Perez Chajes, Samuel Krauss, and Adolph Schwarz, in all a total of more than 50. Also in the collection are essays on the leading journals of this movement, notably Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums and Revue des Etudes Juives.

A healthy interest in athletics on the part of the Israeli public is evinced by the simultaneous receipt of two substantial treatments of the subject. Entsiklopedyah li-sport ule-tarbut ha-guf, by Yosef Abiram and others (Tel-Aviv, 1959), is a twovolume work devoted to sports and physical culture. It embraces a history of physical education, in which its role in various cultures-ancient, medieval and modern-is depicted. There are discussions of each of the recognized sports ranging from boxing to weight-lifting, an excursus on scouting, a special section on sports in Israel, and chapters on health, hygiene, and first aid. It concludes with a list of terms and names from the world of sports. Mi u-mah bisport, edited by Uri Simri and Israel Paz (Merhavya, 1959), is alphabetically arranged and contains, in the main, short biographies of record-holders and descriptions of athletic organizations around the world. A series of appendixes records the achievements of Israeli and foreign teams at various meets. Both works are generously illustrated, though the quality of the reproductions leaves something to be desired.

A very important addition to knowledge of Karaite Bible exegesis is the late Isaac Markon's edition of an early Hebrew commentary on the Minor Prophets, Pitron Shenem 'Asar (Jerusalem, 1957), erroneously ascribed to Daniel ben Moses al-Qumisi. Quite aside from the question of authorship, it increases substantially existing resources for the study of classical Karaite Bible exegesis and offers new clues and insights into its wider influences and ramifications.

Among noteworthy recent publications is a revised Hebrew edition of Y. F. Baer's monumental A History of the Jews in Christian Spain, first published in Tel-Aviv in 1945. This work, the crowning achievement of one of the foremost contemporary historians, gives a comprehensive picture of Jewish life in Spain over 15 centuries. An English translation is scheduled for early publication by the Jewish Publication Society of America.

Near and Middle East

Acquisitions in 1959 from the Near and Middle East encompassed three major and eight minor languages. The quantities in a given language range from more than 400 in Turkish to a very few from some of the small language areas. The only language groups, however, which are represented in a quantity comparable with those of last year were Armenian and Georgian, both showing slight increases. Arabic and Persian receipts declined 50 percent over last year. The decrease for the entire area was more than 30 percent.

The reason for this decline in acquisitions is not clear, but the troubled state of the area furnishes a general background for any explanation. The uncertain future affects both the economic and the intellectual side of life. Ordinary means of procurement have been blocked or transmittal has been slowed down by changes in customs administration and fiscal control, made necessary by currency depreciation and unfavorable trade balances.

Bibliographical controls are not yet perfected which will enable librarians outside the area to maintain contact with the trend of publication in the known publishing centers. Hence there is no accurate method of measuring the number of significant publications that are being produced.

The year's acquisitions range from complex disquisitions on Muslim law to poetic anthologies. History, politics, and sociology are well represented. Editing and re-editing of the classics still occupies an important place, especially in the work of the learned academies.

Two publications connected with the 1958 change in the regime of Iraq were received. Al Aqtā' fi liwā' al-Kūt, 1958, by Muhammad Ali al Suri, which concerns feudalism in the Kut district, has an introduction by the Director of the Ministry of Guidance and Information of the new government. Maḥkamat al Sha'b (People's Court), Baghdad, 1958, of which the first and third parts were acquired, gives the "decisions of the Special High Military Court" which tried the members of the former regime after the overthrow of the government.

Of historical interest is Dalīl Kharṭat Baghdad (Guide to the Plan of Baghdad), 1958, a publication of the Iraqi Academy. This discusses the development of the city of Baghdad and explains the present plan. It has reproductions of ancient plans and maps. Al Tarikh al nuqūd al 'Iraqīyah by 'Abbās al 'Azzāwi, Baghdad, 1958, is a history of Iraqi coinage from 1258 to 1917. An illustration of the publishing of classical works is Nihāyat al Arab, which is an edition of the work of al Qalqashandi, a fifteenth-century writer on the genealogy of the Arab tribes, prepared by Ali al Khāqāni.

The presses of Najaf, in Iraq, have been producing definitive works on the interpretation of various phases of Islam. The second volume has been received of Dalīl

al Qadā' al Shari'ī (Guide to the Judges of Sharia law), Najaf, 1958. The first was published in 1956. The author is a judge in the religious court in Basrah, Muḥammad Ṣādiq Bahr al-'Ulūm. The work is planned in six volumes and will be a compendious handbook for judges of religious courts.

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Three additional volumes of Mustamsak al-'urwah al-wuthqa, by Muhsin al-Ṭabāṭabā'i (Najaf, 1957), were received. This monumental work on Shia canon law now amounts to five volumes.

Representative works from other parts of the Arab world show greater diversity. From Kuwai* has come a small volume of 108 pages entitled 'Ummāl al Kuwayt (1958). In this book, which bears the subtitle (in translation) "From Pearls to Petroleum," the author, Amīn 'Izz al-Din, reviews the historical development of labor conditions in his country, concluding with the labor law now in force.

Shifa' al charām bi'akhbār al Balad al Harām is a modern edition of an Arabian fifteenth-century classic which is one of the original sources for the history of Mecca. This edition, in two volumes, was printed in Cairo in 1956 at the direction of the King of Saudi Arabia.

The Arab Academy at Damascus, in the United Arab Republic, continues to publish the work of older writers. A 1958 production is *Diwān Ibn Khayyat*, edited by the head of the Academy, Khalil Mardambek. This makes available the work of Ibn Khayyat, an eleventh-to-twelfth-century Damascan poet.

A number of Arabic-language works issued in Tehran illustrate the development of publishing in other than Arabic-speaking countries. As might be expected, these are editions of Shia religious authorities and works on biography, tradition, canon law, and related subjects. Last year the Library acquired 11 volumes of Bihār al-Anwār, a work on Shia canon

law by the seventeenth-century jurist al-Majlasi, the publication of which began in 1956. The latest volume indicates that a twelfth will be forthcoming.

Translations constitute a sizable portion of the publications appearing in Arabic. Two examples received which reflect the interests of the hour are a translation of Norman S. Buchanan and Howard S. Ellis' Approaches to Economic Development (New York 1955), which appeared in Cairo in 1958 as Wasā'il al tanmiyat aliqtiṣādiyah, and Jonathan N. Leonard's Flight into Space (New York 1953), which appeared in Cairo in 1957 as Al-safar ila al kawākib.

Acquisitions from the Persian-language area are predominantly works of history. A definitive study of the Qajar period, covering the years 1779 to 1920, is by the Iranian authority Lesan al Molk-e Sapahr and is entitled Nāsakh al Tawarikh Dureh-e Kāmel-e tarikh-e qajāriyyeh (Tehran, 1957–58). This monumental work starts from the Qajar tribal origins and carries the dynasty into the modern period, emphasizing its relation to Iran's development.

Dealing more with a single figure and his impact on Iran, Husayn Makki has published a study of the life and importance of Mirza Taqi Khan or Amir Kabir, who was killed in 1852. It is called Zandegni-ye Mirza Taqi Khan-e Amīr Kabīr (Tehran 1957–58).

Another of Iran's great rulers, Nadir Shah, who ruled from 1736 to 1747, is the subject of Nadar fataheh Dehlī (Tehran, 1956). Sanati Zadah Kermani, the author, pays marked attention to Nadir Shah's conquest of Delhi, especially its military aspects.

Reaching farther back into Iran's history is *Tarikh-e Dayalemah ve Ghazna-wīyān* (Tehran, 1957), by Abbas Parviz. The place of the Daylam region and its Ghaznawid ruler in the period that was

made glorious by the revival of the Persian language is the theme of this book.

Also to some extent in the historical field is a book on Bahrein, Sar Zamin-e Bahreyn (Tehran, 1958), by Ali Zarin Qalan. As a prelude to his documentation and statement of the Iranian claim to Bahrein, the author gives a history of the island from ancient times to the present.

Both history and international law are dealt with in *Qānūn-e Beynolmelali* (Tehran, 1953), by Cyrus Hoseyn Khābīrī. Written by a practicing lawyer in Tehran, this book gives the Iranian philosophy of the place of international law in world affairs.

The year's receipts would not have been complete without some linguistic study from Iran. From Tehran came the first six volumes of a seven-volume comprehensive Persian dictionary, Farhang-e Anandaraj (Tehran, 1956–57), also known as the Farhang-e Shad, from the name of its compiler. Attention is paid to etymology and to Persian idiom, all being treated historically.

In his anthology, Shāhkārkaye Sha'r-e Ma'asar-e Iran (Tehran, 1958), Feridon Kar has gathered together contemporary poetry representing all parts of Iran and all the varied subjects on which Iranian poets have been accustomed to write.

From Afghanistan has come a brief history by Marshal Shahvalī entitled Yādāshtahīye man. Published without date by the government press in Kabul, the book appeared on the fortieth anniversary of Afghanistan's independence in 1959 and has already been reprinted twice. It gives an account, from the point of view of the present government, of the internal struggle required to achieve and maintain independence.

Translations in Persian received last year show a wide choice of subject matter, which is largely the reason for such translations. A Child's History of the World

(New York, 1951), by V. M. Hillyer, was issued in Tehran as Tarīkh-e Jahan baroye Khardsālān. No date of publication is given. There also is Ensan dar takapuye tamaddon, which was translated in 1956 from Man's Great Adventure by Edwin W. Pahlaw (New York, 1949), with new material added.

Publications from Turkey during 1959 appear in the usual categories of translations, texts, and published lectures, for the most part in series published by faculties and learned societies. Some noteworthy ones may be mentioned.

Bibliographical studies are represented by Yirmi senelik Turk hukuk biblioyografyasi (Istanbul, 1956), prepared by B. Erciyes of the Ministry of Justice Library. This bibliography includes material dating from 1935 to 1954, spanning a formative period in Turkish law. Also in this same field are the first issues of a new law journal, Jurisdicto kazai ictihat, begun in 1958. This serves as a reporting organ for the court of cassation.

Typical of the extensive publishing activity in the religious field is Buyuk Islam tarihi (Istanbul, 1958), by Abdurrahim Zapsu. This "little" history in two volumes is designed to provide a handy popular history of Islam for Turkish readers.

The wide field of Turkish interest is shown by a history of Turkish military music, *Turk askeri muzıkaları tarihi* (Istanbul, 1955), by M. R. Gazimihal.

Turkish literary activity is well illustrated by a volume in the *Telif tiyatro eserleri* series, a play by Namik Kemal entitled *Akif Bey*. This was issued as number 1 of the new series started by the Ministry of Education.

Characteristic of the best traditions of Turkish scholarship in cooperation with scholars from other countries is *Turk Sanati*, by Ernest Diez and Oktay Aslanapa, published in 1955 by the Faculty of Literature of the University of Istanbul.

A summary treatment of all branches of Turkish arts and crafts is given, with special attention to the history of art forms developed by all Turkish groups. A 20-page bibliography adds to the value of the book.

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Armenian and Georgian receipts continue along traditional lines for the two language groups. The bulk of material in both languages is from the two Soviet republics and was published by government bureaus and university faculties. For the research student with a knowledge of these languages, there is much solid material on the literature, language, history, and, of course, politics of the two republics.

Southern Asia

As in the past, the principal monographs on Southern Asia in Western languages and selected items in the vernacular languages of South Asia and Southeast Asia, together with selected articles appearing in 243 periodicals, have been recorded in the Library's monthly Southern Asia Accessions List.

Materials acquired on South Asia (Ceylon, Pakistan, India, Tibet, and Nepal) during the past year have not shown any significant developments. Important material continued to appear for the most part in Western languages.

Several years ago the Sangraha Āndhra Vijnāna Kōśa Samiti was formed in Hyderabad with the announced purpose of bringing out a fairly comprehensive general encyclopedia in the Telugu language. The first volume, covering the letters "a—ā" of the Telugu alphabet, has now been published under the title Sangraha Āndhra Vijnāna Kōśamu (Hyderabad, 1958). According to the prospectus issued by the Samiti in 1955, a total of five volumes of about 600 pages each is planned; however, the number can be reasonably expected to exceed this, since the first vol-

ume contains more than 800. The sixth volume of the Tamil encyclopedia Kalaikkaļañśiyam, published in Madras in 1959, was also received; this brings the work through the letter "pa" of the Tamil alphabet. The first volume appeared in 1954.

The results of archaeological research in India up to the period of the Mauryas and Sātavāhanas are brought together in a volume entitled The Pre-historic Background of Indian Culture (Bombay, 1959), by D. H. Gordon. As the title suggests, an attempt has here been made to present to the reader raw material unearthed by archaeological investigation for the reconstruction of India's cultural progress. The text reads easily and is amply illustrated with line drawings, charts, and plates, and is likely to be attractive to the general reader as well as to the student of Indian antiquities.

An important contribution to the study of Indian history has been provided by the publication of the second volume of A Comprehensive History of India (Bombay, 1957), edited by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, which covers the period 325 B.C. to 300 A.D. It is a corporate work, the chapters having been assigned to various specialists. This book is not a simple narration of facts twice and thrice told, but an attempt, as the title of the series suggests, to cope in a comprehensive fashion with all the aspects of the long period treated. To this end the reader will find chapters on government, social life, art, religion, economic conditions, language, literature, and that rarissima avis in works of this sort, coinage, the study of which has done so much for the reconstruction of whole segments of India's history. Unlike most histories of the subcontinent, the present volume adequately deals with the Deccan and Ceylon, and there is a chapter on colonial expansion into Further India. There are detailed bibliographies and an admirable classified index. Volume 2 is the first to be published in this series, and according to a statement by the editor on his visit to the Library last year, the publication of the remaining volumes is unfortunately extremely doubtful.

K. K. Datta's A Survey of Recent Studies on Modern Indian History (Patna, 1957) is a running discussion of Indian history since the fall of the Mogul Empire, but into the thread of the narrative are woven numerous bibliographical references, thus making this work essentially bibliographic in character. There being no index, however, it is somewhat difficult to use.

In Early History of North India from the Fall of the Mauryas to the Death of Harşa c. 200 B.C.-A.D. 650 (Calcutta, 1958), Sudhakar Chattopadhyaya has ventured to differ with his predecessors in the field of India's early history on a number of basic points, such as, for example, the date of the Saka king Maues or the relationships of the Maukharis and Later Guptas. The author has of necessity relied heavily on numismatic and epigraphic evidence in constructing and supporting his hypotheses and has used all the available Chinese sources which are so valuable in settling chronological questions.

In celebration of the centenary of the birth of the Indian nationalist Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1956, many attempts at reappraising his contribution and influence appeared, of course, in the form of editorials and feature articles. Several new biographies were published, among which may be mentioned Ram Gopal's Lokamanya Tilak (Bombay, 1956). In gathering data for this work, the author availed himself of newspaper files for the period 1880–1920, brochures, pamphlets, volumes of the proceedings of the Congress Party, gazetteers, government reports, and many other documents which

had not been generally accessible to prior biographers of the Lokamanya. The author is at some pains to point out that Tilak was not a communalist, as generally asserted, but belonged to Hindus and Muslims alike. The value of the index, so important in a work of this type, is greatly diminished by the fact that it is devoid of any subdivision or breakdown of main topics. The biography in Hindi entitled Rāshtra-nirmātā Tilaka (Allahabad, 1959), by Kṛpāśaṃkara Śarmā, is of more popular character.

Of very great value in tracing the somewhat tortuous course of the relations between India and China during the past few years is the White Paper issued by India's Ministry of External Affairs in September 1959, containing the correspondence exchanged between the two countries from 1954 to 1959 in addition to the texts of certain agreements and treaties. Even a cursory reading of these documents suffices to show the gradual change of tone over the years, which reached a crescendo in the supplement published shortly thereafter bringing the correspondence up to September 9. A map of the Himalayan border regions showing the disputed areas of Ladakh and NEFA (Northeast Frontier Agency) was issued to accompany the White Paper and is helpful in showing the location of the many unfamiliar placenames mentioned in the correspondence. A volume that can be profitably used in connection with the White Paper is the collection of documents, speeches, and news dispatches published by the People's Republic of China under the title Concerning the Question of Tibet (Peking, 1959). Of particular interest is the fourth part of this book, entitled "The Revolution in Tibet and Nehru's Philosophy," which, among other things, attempts to prove India's complicity in the Tibetan revolt.

In a thought-provoking little book entitled Aitama aura Nēharū (The Atom

and Nehru), Delhi, 1958, Basanta Kumāra Catarjī presents in a systematic fashion the background of the whole question of the atom and its use both for military and peaceful purposes. In the course of this discussion he gives a most readable and lucid account of the nature and structure of the atom, which might be read with profit by any Hindi-speaking student desirous of an introduction to the subject. The tremendous energy inherent in the atom and the production of atomic power by means of reactors are given due attention. There is a chapter on atomic energy in India which tells the story of India's first reactor, christened "Apsara," which was built in Trombay, near Bombay. A perusal of the book suffices to convince the reader of the author's genuine desire for the banning of nuclear weapons and the application of this great power to the cause of peace.

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In Hamārē kavi aura lēkhaka (Agra, 1959), Phūlacandra Jaina "Sāraṃga" gives biographical sketches of 34 Hindi poets, mostly of modern times, with brief critical comments on their chief works. This book might be fairly recommended to Western students of Hindi literature who require a general introduction to the subject before they have acquired a sufficiently fluent reading knowledge of the language to be capable of choosing freely for themselves.

Ādhunika Bhōjapurī gīta aura gītakāra (Banaras, 1958), edited by the well-known singer Rahgir, contains a selection of songs in Bhojpuri, a language closely allied to Hindi which is spoken in the state of Uttar Pradesh, together with brief biographical sketches of the authors. It is regrettable that translations or paraphrases were not included in the anthology for the benefit of those unfamiliar with Bhojpuri.

In Ṣaḍdarśana-rahasya (Patna, 1958), Paṇḍita Raṅganātha Pāṭhaka affords a summary exegesis of each of the six traditional systems of Hindu philosophy. The fundamental aspects constituting the background of Indian philosophy are treated in a long introductory chapter which terminates with a consideration of what is meant by liberation or release in Hinduism, variously called *mokṣa*, *apavarga* and *mukti*. To help the reader understand some of the many technical terms, a glossary is provided.

Surveys of Sanskrit and Pali literature have been available to Indologists for a considerable time, but unfortunately the same attention has not been accorded to Prakrit, which is still largely an uncharted This literature is often thought to be principally sectarian in character, having been especially cultivated by the Jainas, but the fact is that it is far less so than Pali; great numbers of works in every department of literature are written in Prakrit, quite apart from large sections of classical Sanskrit dramas like the Mrccha-'katikam. The need, therefore, for the systematic publication of Prakrit texts paralleling that of Pali literature by the Pali Text Society has long been felt in certain circles; to this end the Prakrit Text Society was formulated in 1953, and the first text issued under its auspices appeared in 1957 under the editorship of Muni Srī Punyavijayaji. It is a work on prognostication entitled Angavijjā, of unknown authorship and immense value if for no other reason than for the vast information it provides on the activities of everyday life in premedieval India.

Dr. B. J. Sandesara, in his presidential address before the twentieth session of the All-India Oriental Conference, gave a fairly detailed but succinct account of Prakrit studies in India which may for the time being serve as a very general account of Prakrit literature. This has been published under the title *Progress of Prakrit and Jaina Studies* (Baroda, 1959). He discusses the plans and activities of the

various organizations like the Prakrit Text Society which have been set up with the idea of advancing this neglected area of Indic studies.

The newly founded Calcutta Sanskrit College Research Series, Kalikātāsamskrtamahāvidyālayagavēshaņagranthamālā, has made an auspicious beginning with the publication of Chandogya-brahmana with the Commentaries of Gunavisnu and Sāyana, edited by Durgamohan Bhattacharyya (Calcutta, 1958). This Brāhmana, also called Upanisadbrāhmana, contains ten prapāthakas, the last eight of which constitute the famous Chandogya-Upanisad; the Upanisad portion is not reproduced here. Prior to the appearance of this edition of the Chandogya-brahnmana, the two commentaries of Guavision and Sayana were hardly known to scholars, due to an insufficiency of manuscripts for their proper editing. Hence, the present work, which is equipped with notes and indexes of mantras, important words, works, and authors cited by the two commentators, is particularly to be welcomed by Sanskritists. Gunavisnu, according to the editor, was a Bengali scholiast who lived several centuries before the great Sāyana, who served as minister to the Vijayanagara Empire in the fourteenth century.

In 1908 the Tibetan savant Sarat Chandra Das published under the title Pag Sam Jon Zang the first two parts of the great chronicle dPag-bsam-ljon-bzan, by Sum-pa-mkhan-po, which presents a historical account of Buddhism in India, Tibet, China, and Mongolia. The text of Das, apart from covering only the portion dealing with India and Tibet, lacked the chronological tables (reḥu-mig) so essential for interpreting the Tibetan text properly. The third part of Sum-pa-mkhan-po's great work was published in 1959 by the International Academy of Indian Culture in New Delhi as volume 8 of

its Satapitaka series. This part, which was edited by Lokesh Chandra, contains "a history of Buddhism in China and Mongolia, preceded by the rehu-mig or chronological tables." As the editor points out in his introductory remarks (p. xviii), Sum-pa-mkhan-po was a prolific author who wrote on practically all the subjects comprehended under lamism; a complete list of his works, numbering 88 in all, is given on p. xix-xxxi on the basis of a unique copy of his collected writings in the Academy's library. The Tibetan text is reproduced from a handwritten copy made for the occasion by Lama Lobsang Tshultim.

The typical motifs of Indian decorative art through the centuries from the earliest civilizations in the Indus Valley to the present day are reproduced in a volume entitled 5,000 Indian Designs and Motifs, edited by Ajitcoomar Mookerjee and published by the Indian Institute of Art in Industry (Calcutta, 1958). Of undoubted use and interest to students of form and design, this volume might have rendered even greater service by the inclusion of explanatory textual matter, since the brief statements of provenance at the end are only of general character and are inadequate.

K. Vāsudeva Śāstrī's Samgīta śāstra (Prayāga, 1958) is a very readable account of the traditional Indian system of music. It is based on the author's study of original Sanskrit texts extending over the past 37 years. He states that in following the "path of devotion" (bhaktimārga) the use of music in worship makes it possible to merge oneself in the Lord, since the power of music creates a bond which connects the soul with God. The basic factors of Indian music, the śruti, svara and grāma, mūrchanā, etc., are all treated in detail, and there is also a chapter on Hindusthānī and Karnātaka music.

A definite desideratum has been filled by Charles Henry Alexandrowicz' A Bibliography of Indian Law (Madras, 1958), which, unlike most bibliographies, is preceded by a very detailed analysis of the scheme of classification upon which it is founded. This bibliography, as the author himself states, is meant primarily for the foreign lawyer who wishes to study Indian law generally or specialize in some particular branch, but it also provides the Indian lawyer with a survey of his own legal literature. The analytical portion, which constitutes Part A, draws the reader's attention to works of a basic reference character published during the past quarter of a century and provides brief descriptive notices about them.

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The Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, which is an autonomous body affiliated neither to the Government nor to any political party, has published a most valuable survey of Pakistan's foreign relations by G. W. Choudhury and Parvez Hasan, entitled Pakistan's External Relations (Karachi, 1958). In the first half of this booklet, giving a brief summary of how Pakistan came into being, Mr. Choudhury discusses the different phases of political orientation through which his country has passed, the period of nonalignment (1947-53), her gradual gravitation toward the West and particularly toward the United States, and finally her relations with individual nations and groups of nations. The second half of the book, by Parvez Hasan, treats of Pakistan's economic relations on the international

Students of Pakistani economics will welcome the publication of Basic Data of the Economy of Pakistan (Karachi, 1959), by W. Nelson Peach, Mohammed Uzair, and George W. Rucker. This compact volume contains statistical tables and charts on such subjects as population, national income, agriculture, mining, manu-

facturing, money and banking, public finance, and international trade. It was compiled as a supplemental textbook for the Institute of Public and Business Administration of the University of Karachi, but as an outline of the principal factors of Pakistan's economy it may also well serve as a general reference work.

Southeast Asia

A number of the Library's recent receipts from Southeast Asia resulted from a field trip in Southeast Asia made by the Head of the South Asia Section for the purpose of improving the acquisition of publications issued in Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaya, Indonesia, Sarawak, North Borneo, and the Philippines.

The purposes were sevenfold: to engage reliable bookdealers who would supply publications according to an established purchase order stating the desire of the Library of Congress; to strengthen the official exchange program, whereby all official documents would be sent from the respective foreign governments; to secure by exchange the leading publications of educational institutions, research societies, and other bodies; to procure by subscription the important newspapers and periodicals in various languages issued by the commercial press; to secure strategic publications not previously accessioned by the Library; to examine collections of books and manuscripts on Southeast Asia which might be of value for future microfilming; and to confer with professors, writers, and librarians engaged in research on Southeast Asia.

Of all the countries of Southeast Asia, the Philippines is producing the greatest number of bibliographies, largely due to the constructive activity and stimulation of the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines.

Two volumes of a compilation prepared at the Social Science Research Center of the University of the Philippines will be of interest to the economist and the sociologist. They are An Annotated Bibliography of Philippine Social Sciences, volume 1 of which, by Alejandrino G. Hufana and Reny V. Diaz (Quezon City, 1956), is on economics, and volume 2, by Reginaldo F. Arceo (Quezon City, 1957), is on sociology. The first volume makes it possible for the student of economics to have at his command information on Philippine economics from the latter part of the Spanish period to the present day. Under 31 subject headings, the items are arranged according to books, pamphlets, periodical articles, and documents. The second volume provides a wealth of material on various aspects of Philippine social development.

Another publication which had been in preparation at the University of the Philippines for a number of years and has just made its appearance is Classified List of Filipiniana Books and Pamphlets in the Main Library, University of the Philippines, as of December, 1958 (Quezon City, 1959). Nearly 3,000 items are listed in this subject catalog, which is classified according to the Library of Congress scheme. The call-number is included for each item, thus making it a valuable tool for other libraries in the Philippines which are listing their Filipiniana holdings. It is expected that this 1959 compilation, together with its ensuing supplements, will be embodied in the consolidated Philippine retrospective national bibliography, one of the planned projects of the Bibliographical Society. The Filipiniana collection at the University of the Philippines is particularly strong in the fields of history, economics, political science, and language and litera-

Among the publications issued by USOM (U.S. Operations Mission) in the

Philippines, three relatively new ones tell about the way American aid is to be utilized in this Southeast Asia archipelago. Joint P.I.-U.S. Economic Development Program and Other Foreign Aid Programs (Manila, 1958) provides data about dollar aid and peso support to projects for agriculture and industry, public works, transportation, health, education, public administration, and community development. The 1958 annual report of the Industrial Development Center, under the auspices of USOM, which is entitled Increasing Industrial Productivity (Manila, 1959), describes the joint project of the National Economic Council of the Philippines and the U.S. International Cooperation Administration. A joint report of the Philippine Department of Health and the Health Division of ICA, entitled *Progress in Public* Health in the Philippines (Manila, 1958), shows the important relation of public health to the overall economic development of the Philippines. An ICA publication entitled The 6th Milestone: ICA and Education in the Philippines (Manila, 1958) covers three main areas of Philippine education: vocational education, general education, and the University of the Philippines. This voluminous six-year summary concludes with nine specific recommendations which will affect education in all of its phases.

The Institute of Public Administration, also an integral part of the University of the Philippines, has produced a variety of valuable publications since it was established as a center for research, information, and professional training in public administration. First, there are those studies which are designed primarily for researchers and government officials: Public Administration in the Philippines, by Onofre D. Corpuz (Manila, 1957); and a valuable quarterly entitled The Philippine Journal of Public Administration, the first issue of which appeared in January 1957. Second,

the Institute has produced a number of substantial reference works which will be of value to researchers in almost every field of study dealing with the Philippines.

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A valuable compilation by two members of the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines, Andrea C. Ponce and Jacinto C. Yatco, is part 1 of List of Philippine Government Publications, 1945–1958 (Manila, 1959), which includes the publications of government agencies under the Departments of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Commerce and Industry, Education, and Labor. The document lists the reports, periodicals, series, and miscellaneous publications of each agency.

Another Institute publication which has proved its value as a bibliographical tool and has appeared in two annual cumulations is the *Index to Philippine Periodicals*, edited by Maxima M. Ferrar. The first volume covered the period from October 1955 to September 1956; the second, from October 1956 to September 1957. Each volume brings together the titles of articles taken from nearly 60 selected periodicals published in the Philippines. The items are arranged in a dictionary style whereby one can locate information either by the author's name, the article's title, or by the subject.

A product of the Inter-Departmental Reference Service of the Institute is the Union List of Serials of Government Agency Libraries of the Philippines, compiled by Concordia Sanchez and others (Manila, 1955). It provides a consolidated record of serial publications now available in the libraries of the various government agencies. The list provides complete documentation for more than 5,400 serial titles in 45 libraries in the Philippines. It is strong in periodicals on statistics, economics, agriculture, science, technology, medicine, public health, law, political science, and education. A valuable feature for the student of the Philippines is the 15-page list of titles of Philippine serials.

The Indonesian commercial publishers in Java and Sumatra have produced a large number of books in the Indonesian language in a variety of subject fields. Books on law, history, government, Islam, and economics have been prominent as shown by these titles issued in Djakarta: Sedjarah hidup K. H. A. Wahid Hasjim dan karangan tersiar (Biography of K. H. A. Wahid Hasjim and His Essays), 1957, by H. Aboebakar; Garis * besar rentjana pembangunan lima tahun 1956-1960 (Five Year Plan, Program, and Principles, 1956-1960), 1956, by the National Planning Board; Patriot Irian Damai (Collected Essays on West Irian), n.d., by M. R. Dajoh; Sedjarah pemerintahan kota Djakarta (History of the Djakarta Administration), 1958, by Gie, The Liang; Kedudukan Presiden menurut tiga undang a dasar dalam toeri dan praktek (The Presidency According to Three Constitutions-1945, 1949, 1950), 1956, by A. K. Pringgodigdo, President of the Supreme Court of Indonesia; Kepustakaen Djawa (Javanese Bibliography), 1952, by R. M. Ng. Poerbatjaroka and Tardjan Hadidjaja; and Kamus Istilah pendidikan, pengadjaran dan Ilmu djiwa Asing-Indonesia, Indonesia-Asing (Technical Dictionary for Education, Teaching and Psychology), by the Lembaga Bahasa dan Budaja (Committee for Translating Terminology).

The Southeast Asia Program of the Department of Far Eastern Studies at Cornell University has published these two publications in its Modern Indonesia Project, which will be of particular interest to the political scientist: The Beginnings of the Indonesian-Dutch Negotiations and the Hoge Veluwe Talks (Ithaca, 1958), by Idrus Nasir Djajadiningrat; and Decentralization in Indonesia as a Political Problem (Ithaca, 1958), by Gerald S. Maryanov. Another publication of this same

Southeast Asia Program is Rantjak di Labueh: a Minangkabau kaba. A Specimen of the Traditional Literature of Central Sumatra Based on the Version of Datuk Paduko Alam and Sutan Pamuntjak (Ithaca, 1958), issued as Data Paper no. 32, from the text printed by Firma Soeleiman in Bukit Tinggi in 1951. This valuable anthology of Indonesian literature, compiled in Sumatra, was edited and translated by Anthony H. Johns.

Among the publications issued by the U.S. Joint Publications Research Service of New York City is a monograph on the Communist Party of Indonesia, Draft Theses of the General Report of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, Which Will Be Submitted to the Sixth National Congress of the Party, (1959), a translation of the text which originally appeared in Harian Rakjat for December 22, 1958, issued in Djakarta.

One of the most prolific publishing agencies in Vietnam is the National Institute of Administration. Among its publications is the Vietnam Government Organization Manual, 1957-1958 (Saigon, 1958). This book includes a Presidential message to the Constituent Assembly; the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam; a description of the legislative and executive branches; and an account of the various executive departments-Interior, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Finance, National Economics, Education, Agriculture, National Defense, and others. Other publications of the National Institute of Administration include: Report on the Proposed Organization of the Law Enforcement Agencies of the Republic of Vietnam (1956); Autonomous State Organization, Government Enterprises, and Public Corporations of Vietnam (1957); and a twovolume Research Report of the Department of Education (1957).

The Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, which has headquarters in Saigon, issues a monthly entitled Free Front, which began publication with the Oct./Nov. 1957 issue. Other documents issued by the League are: Three Years of Achievement of President Ngo dinh Diem's Administration (1958?), The Nhan Van Affair (1958), and the two-volume compilation, Important Documents of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League.

Very few publications are issued in Laos, but recently the Literary Committee of the Ministry of National Education published Bibliographie du Laos, compiled by Thao Kene, a member of the Committee. It lists articles and books on the arts, ethnology, religion, language, literature, folklore, history, economics, and other subjects for this little-known country.

Among the latest publications issued by the Government Press at Kuala Lumpur is a document most significant to the political scientist interested in the government of the new independent Federation of Malaya, entitled Malayan Constitutional Documents (1959). This collection on constitutional governments pertaining to Malaya includes the Federation of Malaya Independence Act of 1957; the Federal Constitution Ordinance of 1957; the Proclamation of Independence; the Federal Constitution; the Constitution of Penang; and the Constitution of Malacca. It thereby provides in one volume all the principal constitutional instruments affecting the Federal Constitution. A most useful section is a detailed index to the Federal Constitution.

A small but valuable publication issued by the Government Information Officer at Singapore is the Singapore Constitution Exposition, January-February, 1959. Souvenir Number (1959), which includes the text of Singapore's new Constitution and discusses in other sections the developments leading to it and to the State of Singapore with full power of internal self-government.

As a result of a series of public lectures at the Cornell Research Center in Bangkok, an agency of the Southeast Asia Program at Cornell University, a volume entitled The Social Sciences and Thailand, a Compilation of Articles on Various Social-Science Fields and Their Application to Thailand (Bangkok, 1956) was published under the auspices of the Education Society of Thailand. This bilingual volume in the Thai and English languages is designed to introduce the educated Thai layman to the various social science fieldscultural anthropology, social psychology, educational psychology, linguistics, and other disciplines-and to develop cooperation and collaboration between scholars of Southeast Asia and those of the West.

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The Seato Headquarters, located in Bangkok, issued during 1957 and 1958 these pamphlets dealing with Communism in Southeast Asia: Seminar on Countering Communist Subversion; Communist Subversion in Chinese Schools; Freedom or Communism; Communism in Decline: the Huk Campaign; and Trade and Aid in the Service of Communism.

Among the publications obtained from the Usom Headquarters in Bangkok is the report entitled People in Progress: A Report on Thai-American Economic Cooperation, 1950–1957 (Bangkok, 1957). It outlines the purpose, nature, and results of Thailand's economic cooperation with the United States and tells about certain projects undertaken jointly: malaria control, health, educational schemes, better crops, water development, public administration, and overseas training.

A Thai publication made possible by a grant from the Asia Foundation is *The Thai Peoples*, by the late Eric Seidenfaden (Bangkok, 1958). The original plan was to have the study in two parts, but the author died soon after the manuscript for book 1 was completed. The volume deals with the origins and habitats of the Thai peoples, with a sketch of their material and spiritual cultures.

From the Buddhist Thathana Council two publications giving a full historical documentation of the Sixth International Buddhist Council were secured: Chattha Sangayana Souvenir Album (Rangoon, 1958?) and Chattha Sangayana 2500th Buddha Jayanti (Rangoon, 1958?).

The Rangoon-Hopkins Center for South Asia Studies, located in Rangoon, issued in 1958 a compilation by Mrs. Rose Calder entitled *Guide to Library Resources in Rangoon*. This provides basic information about the 45 libraries in Rangoon, with particular reference to collections of books on Southeast Asia.

Slavica: USSR-Science

Cybernetics	130
Mathematics	130
Astronomy	131
Space Exploration	133
Physics	133
Atomic Physics	135
Chemistry	136
Earth Sciences	137
Biology	141
Reference Works	143

N APPRAISAL of Soviet progress in science and technology necessarily involves a variety of considerations, such as the opinions of experts, demonstrated Soviet achievements, firsthand accounts, and published reports. An additional consideration might be the impression derived from a discussion of recently published Soviet literature in the fields of science and technology. In this report the receipts of the Library of Congress from the USSR over the past year will be surveyed with the thought in mind that those areas and subjects of greatest scientific and technical import today should be given primary attention. In this way it is hoped that a more meaningful impression will be conveyed than would otherwise be possible.

The impact of Soviet publications in science and technology on the collections of the Library has become increasingly noticeable in recent years. It is the result, of course, of the studied attention that has been given to the acquisition of such publications from a variety of sources. Advance orders with a number of bookdealers in different parts of the world, the

efforts of procurement officers in Germany and the USSR, and an extensive exchange program with more than 250 Soviet institutions, have assured the Library of a sizable portion of the output of the publishing industry. Some of the areas where the impact on the collections is most noticeable include atomic physics, geology, mining, metallurgy, the machine industry, petroleum engineering, electric power, and building construction.

Another interesting phenomenon is the appearance in the collections of monographic works on subjects that seem to be almost the exclusive domain of Soviet writers. For example, the only monographs in the Library devoted entirely to astrobotany, sintering plants, gas-turbine locomotives, turbodrills, and bridge circuits are of Soviet origin. Furthermore, the overwhelming majority of books on metal-cutting tools, electric spark machining, and reinforcing bars are Soviet. And the most recent monographs on many subjects are Soviet-produced.

It is not farfetched to say, in view of increasing Soviet book-production, that these trends will continue. In a projected view of the Library's holdings in science and technology 10 years hence the Slavic, especially Soviet, part will loom large. The Library even now has a Soviet science collection second only to those of the foremost libraries of the USSR.

Because of the great volume of Soviet publications in science and technology being acquired by the Library and the current importance attached to this literature, it is thought best to divide this report in two parts. Part I, covering science, is given below; Part II, surveying technology, will appear at a later date in this journal.

According to official statistics ¹ 4,001 science books were published in the Soviet Union in 1958. These are divided among the constituent disciplines as follows:

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General									67
Mathemat	tics		0						843
Astronomy	y								251
Physics							0	4	630
Chemistry									401
Geology									786
Geograph									434
Biology						0			188
Botany									228
									173

In this total are 1,167 scholarly and popular treatises and 698 textbooks for institutions of higher learning. The remainder includes all other textbooks, practical works designed to increase the output of research workers, course programs of institutions, official government documents, and minor reference works.

The receipts of the Library in Soviet science total 1,180 books for the period from March 1958 to April 1959, which, because of the lag in acquisition relative to publication, is a period closely comparable to that of the Soviet data. By virtue of the Library's acquisition standards, which exclude, for example, elementary and secondary school textbooks, and despite disappointments incurred in attempting to acquire Soviet books published in small editions, it is fair to say that the receipts in Soviet science consist primarily of high-quality publications. By way of illustration, exchange arrangements exist whereby the Library receives all the publications of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which issued 647 books in 1958.

The Library continued during 1959 to receive issues of a large number of journals in science and technology which had been started early in 1958. In what amounted to a publication explosion, 21 individual journals were begun as the *Izvestiia vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii* (Bulletin of Institutions of Higher Learning) and 12 as the *Nauchnye doklady vysshei shkoly* (Research Reports of Higher Schools).

Each series in *Izvestiia* is individually named and issued by a different institution. Fizika, for example, is published in Tomsk by Tomsk State University, and Matematika in Kazan by Kazan State University. Included in Nauchnye doklady are such titles as Biologicheskie nauki (Biological Sciences), Khimiia i khimicheskaia tekhnologiia (Chemistry and Chemical Technology), and Metallurgiia.

All these series contain articles and papers on research work. The content of Nauchnye doklady seems on a high level, consisting of contributions from professors and other members of the staff of institutions of higher learning. Izvestiia, on the other hand, accepts contributions from students, operating on a different plane of scholarship.

Whatever the reason, the publication program of Nauchnye doklady was sharply curtailed in 1959; of the original 12 journals in science and technology only two are still being published, although a new journal entitled Fiziologicheskie nauki (Physiological Sciences) has been added.

It may be mentioned here that Soviet science journals are being translated extensively in the United States into the English language. New scrial titles that began to be received by the Library during the year include the following: Problemy kibernetiki (Problems of Cybernetics), Fizika tverdogo tela (Solid State Physics), Optika i spektroskopiia (Optics and Spec-

¹The statistics employed here are taken from *Pechat' SSSR v 1958 godu*, a statistical publication of the All-Union Book Chamber, which is responsible for compiling Soviet book-production figures.

troscopy), Zhurnal neorganicheskoi khimii (Journal of Inorganic Chemistry), and Antibiotiki (Antibiotics). The translations are complete, from cover to cover.

Cybernetics

A little over a decade age Norbert Wiener defined cybernetics, a name which he also coined, as the science of control and communication in the animal and the machine. Today the volume of literature in this new science is increasing, and the Russians, who until 1954 had expressed strong philosophical opposition to cybernetics, are publishing their share. In 1959 the Library acquired several works in the field of cybernetics, including the new serial publication entitled Problemy kibernetiki, mentioned above. The first issue, published in 1958, contains contributions in three major divisions of cybernetics: programing, electronic calculatingmachines, and mathematical linguistics.

Two monographic works on cybernetics received by the Library are Signal; o nekotorykh poniatiiakh kibernetiki (Signal; on Certain Concepts of Cybernetics), 1958, written by I. A. Poletaev for the general reader, and A. S. Kel'zon's Dinamicheskie zadachi kibernetiki (Dynamic Problems of Cybernetics), 1959, intended for engineers, researchers, and students interested in the dynamic problems of the automatic control of the movement of machines, such as rockets and missiles.

Electronic calculating-machines, which constitute one of the principal branches of cybernetics, are represented by the following: B. M. Kagan's Reshenie inzhenernykh zadach na avtomaticheskikh tsifrovykh vychislitel'nykh mashinakh (Solution of Engineering Problems on Automatic Digital Computers), 1958; M. A. Kartsev's Arifmeticheskie ustroistva elektronnykh tsifrovykh mashin (Arithmetic Operations of Electronic Digital Computers), 1958; Z. I. Zavolokina's Magnitnye

elementy v tsifrovykh vychisliteľ nykh ustroistvakh (Magnetic Components in Digital Computers), 1958; and Vychisliteľ naia tekhnika i ee primenenie (Computing Technique and Its Application), 1959, by S. A. Lebedev, the designer of the well-known Soviet computer BESM I.

Two popular works on electronic calculating-machines are G. D. Smirnov's Elektronnye tsifrovye mashiny (Electronic Digital Computers), 1958, and F. V. Maiorov's Elektronnye vychislitel'nye mashiny i ikh primenenie (Electronic Calculating-Machines and Their Application), 1959. The development of computing techniques and calculating-machines is popularly treated in a highly interesting book by N. E. Kobrinskii entitled Bystree mysli (Faster Than Thought), 1959.

Programing and machine translating, as branches of cybernetics, are covered in M. R. Shura-Bura's Sistema standartnykh podprogramm (System of Standard Subroutines), 1958, and in the USSR Academy of Sciences' publication, Perevodnaia mashina P. P. Troianskogo (P. P. Troianskii's Translating Machine), 1959. The latter contains information about a machine for translating one language into another that had been proposed by Troianskii in 1933.

Mathematics

Annually more books are published in mathematics in the USSR than in any one of the fields of science; the 1958 output, in fact, was greater than the number issued in astronomy, biology, botany, and zoology combined. Mathematics has always been a Russian specialty, and Russian mathematicians are considered to be among the best in the world.

Periodically Soviet mathematicians try to set down their accomplishments in the form of a reference work. This has been done twice before—in 1932 and 1948. The latest result of this effort at appraisal is Matematika v SSSR za sorok let, 1917-1957 (Forty Years of Soviet Mathematics, 1917-57), edited by A. G. Kurosha and published in two volumes in 1959. Volume 1, consisting of extensive articles by prominent Soviet mathematicians in some 23 fields, attempts to show what has been done over the past 10 years. It is both a survey of the frontiers of mathematics and a presentation of problems in such vitally important fields as mathematical logic, field theory, Lie groups, topology, the calculus, the theory of probability, mathematical statistics, programing, and nomography. Volume 2 is a bibliography of the contributions of Soviet mathematicians for the period 1917-57.

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The Computer Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences continues to compile tables for its series entitled Matematicheskie tablitsy. One such compilation, produced on the BESM computer, is E. A. Chistova's Tablitsy funktsii Besselia ot deistvitel'nogo argumenta i integralov ot nikh (Tables of Bessel Functions of the True Argument and of Integrals Derived from Them), 1958. Chistova's work was reproduced under the English title in 1959 by Pergamon Press of London for, presumably, a large foreign audience. Another compilation, produced on the Strela computer, is Tablitsy funktsii Besselia ot mnimogo argumenta i integralov ot nikh. (Tables of Bessel Functions of the Imaginary Argument and of Integrals Derived from Them), 1958, a continuation of the work just named produced with the collaboration of L. M. Karmazina.

The works of the late eminent Soviet mathematician, N. N. Luzin, whose principal contribution was on the theory of functions of a complex variable, have been assembled in three volumes under the title N. N. Luzin; sobranie sochinenii (N. N. Luzin; Collected Works). The last volume of this set was published in 1959. Two textbooks by Luzin on the calculus

were published in 1958 for use in institutions of higher learning. They are the sixth editions of his Differentsial'noe ischislenie (Differential Calculus) and Integral'noe ischislenie (Integral Calculus).

Specific fields of mathematics are represented in the recent acquisitions by the following:

GROUP THEORY: D. A. Suprunenko's Razreshimye i nil'potentnye lineinye gruppy (Solvable and Nilpotent Linear Groups), 1958; and M. A. Naimark's Lineinye predstavleniia gruppy Lorentsa (Linear Representations of Lorentz Groups), 1958.

DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY: Affinnaia differentsial'naia geometriia (Affine Differential Geometry), 1959, by P. A. Shirokov and A. P. Shirokov.

THEORY OF FUNCTIONS: Funktsii kompleksnogo peremennogo i nekotorye ikh prilozheniia (Functions of a Complex Variable and Some of Their Applications), 2d ed., 1959, by B. A. Fuks and B. V. Shabat; I. N. Vekua's Obobshchennye analiticheskie funktsii (Generalized Analytic Functions), 1959; and P. P. Korovkin's Lineinye operatory i teoriia priblizhenii (Linear Operators and the Theory of Approximations), 1959.

CALCULUS: V. I. Krylov's Priblizhennoe vychislenie integralov (Approximate Calculation of Integrals), 1959.

Functional Analysis: Vypuklye funktsii i prostranstva Orlicha (Convex Functions and Orlicz Spaces), 1958, by M. A. Krasnosel'skii and IA. B. Rutitskii.

THEORY OF PROBABILITY: A. N. Shchukin's Teoriia veroiatnostei i eksperimental'noe opredelenie kharakteristik slozhnykh ob"ektov (Theory of Probability and Experimental Determination of the Characteristics of Complex Objects), 1959.

Astronomy

In view of today's great emphasis on space exploration, Soviet publications in astronomy are attracting more attention than usual. An inspection of recent acquisitions in this field discloses a varied and rich body of knowledge.

The publication of contributions to the history of astronomy is the purpose of the monographic series entitled *Istoriko-astronomicheskie issledovaniia* (Historical and Astronomical Studies), which began in 1955. To date, five volumes containing studies, articles, and achival materials have appeared under the editorial direction of P. G. Kulikovskii.

The extensive writings of G. A. Tikhov are being collected in five volumes, four of which have been published so far under the general title Osnovnye trudy (Basic Works). The latest volume, published in 1959, bears the specific title Astrobotanika i astrofizika, 1912–1957; it contains a number of Tikhov's writings dealing with the possibility of plant life on other planets, life on Mars, the results of observations of Mars in 1956, and a long work on the principles of visual and photographic photometry.

A popular work on the moon is N. P. Barabashov's Luna. It is interesting to note that after this work had gone to press late in 1958 a separate leaflet describing the space flight of Lunik I, which was launched on January 2, 1959, was inserted, apparently before the booklet was released for sale.

Described as the fourth in a series of works on solar eclipses observed in the Soviet Union is the USSR Academy of Sciences' publication, Polnye solnechnye zatmeniia 25 fevralia 1952 g. i 30 iiunia 1954 g. (Complete Solar Eclipses of 25 February 1952 and 30 June 1954), published in 1958. It contains articles on various aspects of the chromosphere, the corona, solar radiation, and the influence of the sun on the earth's atmosphere.

A complete treatise on one of the main divisions of stellar astronomy is K. F.

Ogorodnikov's Dinamika zvezdnykh sistem (Dynamics of Stellar Systems), published in 1958. A first attempt at a systematic explanation of the basic ideas and methods of stellar gas dynamics is S. A. Kaplan's Mezhzvezdnaia gazodinamika (Interstellar Gas Dynamics), 1958.

The first and second editions of a Russian stellar atlas were issued in 1913 and 1920. A third edition by A. A. Mikhailov was published by the USSR Academy of Sciences under the title Zvezdnyi atlas. It consists of four charts showing those portions of the heavens visible from the Soviet Union and numerous tables on variable stars, double stars, star clusters, nebulae, and constellations.

Now in its second edition is Obshchii katalog peremennykh zvezd (General Catalog of Variable Stars), published in two volumes by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1958. The result of the cooperative work of astronomers the world over, it contains information on 14,708 variable stars discovered and designated up to 1958. Noteworthy is the extensive preface in English, describing the method of compilation and acknowledging a debt of gratitude to astronomers of 23 countries.

The major portion of S. K. Vsekhsviatskii's Fizicheskie kharakteristiki komet (Physical Characteristics of Comets), 1958, is devoted to descriptions of comets that have been observed since 466 B.C. The author includes chapters on the nature and photometry of comets.

A treatise by I. S. Astapovich was published in 1958 under the title Meteornye iavleniia v atmosfere Zemli (Meteoric Phenomena in the Earth's Atmosphere). In it the author summarizes existing knowledge about meteors, discussing the history of the study of meteors, the methods used in studying meteors, the processes occurring when meteors enter the earth's atmosphere, and many other related matters.

Space Exploration

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The contributions of the USSR to the International Geophysical Year are being reflected more and more in published literature. The first issue of Predvaritel'nye itogi nauchnykh issledovanii s pomoshch'iu pervykh sovetskikh iskusstvennykh sputnikov zemli i raket (Preliminary Results of Scientific Researches on the First Soviet Artificial Earth Satellites and Rockets) consists of a collection of articles published by the USSR Academy of Sciences and submitted in connection with the IGY program on rockets and satellites. It covers optical observations of artificial earth satellites, research in the outer region of the ionosphere with Sputnik I, and medico-biological studies on animals during rocket flights.

Another Academy publication recently received is the serial entitled *Iskusstvennye sputniki zemli* (Artificial Satellites of the Earth), issues 1 and 2 of which were published late in 1958. Both volumes contain articles on the results of research carried out by the Soviet sputniks.

The daily observations of Sputnik III taken at stations throughout the world are contained in tabular form in the monthly bulletin of the Academy's Institute of Theoretical Astronomy, which is entitled Rezultaty nabliudenii sovetskikh iskusstvennykh sputnikov zemli (Results of Observations of the Soviet Artificial Earth Satellites) and which began to be issued late in 1958.

In the Biullenten' stantsii opticheskogo nabliudeniia iskusstvennykh sputnikov zemli (Bulletin of Stations for the Optical Observation of Artificial Earth Satellites), published since late 1958 by the Astronomical Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences, are articles dealing with different aspects of photographic and visual observations of earth satellites, tables of observations of earth satellites, tables of observations

served data, and lists of observation stations.

Russian monographic literature on space exploration so far received by the Library has been with few exceptions either popular or intended for the general reader. The rocket Mechta became an artificial planet on January 2, 1959. In March the popular brochure Pervyi iskusstvennyi sputnik solntsa (The First Artificial Satellite of the Sun), by I. A. Artem'ev, was published by Detgiz. It gives a lively, illustrated account of the famous trip and speculates on the rockets and flights of tomorrow.

In Sovetskaia raketa issleduet kosmos (A Soviet Rocket Investigates the Cosmos), 1959, by V. I. Levantovskii and others, a broad introduction to the problems of space exploration is provided for the general reader.

Other noteworthy acquisitions in the space field include S. G. Aleksandrov's Sovetskie sputniki i kosmicheskaia raketa (Soviet Sputniks and the Cosmic Rocket), issued in the Popular Science Series for 1959, V. P. Kaznevskii's Iskusstvennye sputniki zemli; 100 voprosov i otvetov (Artificial Earth Satellites; 100 Questions and Answers), 1959, S. A. Kaplan's Kak uvidet', uslyshat' i sfotografirovat' iskusstvennye sputniki zemli (How to See, Hear, and Photograph Artificial Earth Satellites), 1958, and the second edition of B. V. Liapunov's Otkrytie mira (Exploring the Universe), 1959.

Physics

The Library's receipts in physics during the past year reflect the numerous subjects that today constitute the growing number of divisions of modern physics. This proliferation of new branches in physics is told by E. V. Shpol'skii in a small pamphlet intended for the educated reader. It is entitled Sorok let sovetskoi

fiziki (Forty Years of Soviet Physics), 1958. In it the author discusses Soviet achievements in theoretical, nuclear, and radio physics, and various other fields.

In Ocherki razvitiia osnovnykh fizicheskikh idei (The Development of Basic Ideas in Physics), 1959, the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Engineering of the USSR Academy of Sciences traces the development of unifying concepts in physics from antiquity to the present day. The law of conservation of energy, Newton's law of motion, the theory of the electromagnetic field, relativity, and other basic concepts are dealt with thoroughly in this book.

A philosophical approach to an understanding of the physical sciences is given in A. V. Shugailin's Filosofskie voprosy ucheniia sovremennoi fiziki o stroenii i svoistvakh materii (Philosophical Problems in the Teaching of Modern Physics Covering the Structure and Properties of Matters), Kiev, 1959, published by the Institute of Philosophy of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The problem of fields, mass and energy, and the elementary particles of matter are discussed as historically developing concepts and in relation to dialectical materialism.

A further indication of the present-day tendency to philosophize in physics is IU. V. Sachkov's O materialisticheskom istolkovanii kvantovoi mekhaniki (On a Materialistic Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics), 1959.

A well-received book devoted to a systematic explication of electrodynamics is the second revised edition of *Kvantovaia elektrodinamika*, 1959, by A. I. Akhiezer and V. B. Berestetskii.

The notion of relativity is treated in its historical aspects in a new work by B. G. Kuznetsov entitled *Printsip otnositel'nosti v antichnoi, klassicheskoi i kvantovoi fizike* (The Principle of Relativity in Early, Classical, and Quantum Physics), 1959.

In the field of mechanics, there is the fourth edition of B. I. Korolev's standard book, Osnovy vakuumnoi tekhniki (Fundamentals of Vacuum Technique), 1958, intended for students and technicians and devoted to an explanation of high-vacuum techniques, the measurement of vacuum, and the design of vacuum systems.

A handbook devoted to the measurement of the viscosity of gases under various temperature and pressure conditions is I. F. Golubev's Viazkost' gazov i gazovykh smesei (Viscosity of Gases and Gaseous Mixtures), 1959. Of broader scope is Fizicheskaia gazodinamika (Physical Gas Dynamics), 1959, a collection of 12 articles edited by A. S. Predvoditelev, reporting research conducted during the period 1952–55 by the Power Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Variatsii intensivnosti kosmicheskikh luchei (Variations in the Intensity of Cosmic Rays), 1958, is a collection of papers edited by IU. G. Shafer which discuss the theory and the results of the study of meteorological effects of different components of cosmic rays. The work appears in the physics series of the transactions of the Yakutsk Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Other recent acquisitions in traditional branches of physics are the following representative works:

OPTICS: P. P. Feofilov's Poliarizovannaia liuminestsentsiia atomov, molekul i kristallov (Polarized Phosphorescence of Atoms, Molecules, and Crystals), 1959.

ULTRASONICS: V. F. Nozdrev's Primenenie ul'traakustiki v molekuliarnoi fizike (Application of Ultrasonics in Molecular Physics), 1958.

ELECTRICITY: S. E. Khaikin's Elektromagnitnye kolebaniia i volny (Electromagnetic Oscillations and Waves), 1959; a collection of articles entitled Elektrostaticheskie generatory (Electrostatic Generators), 1959; and N. N. Bogoliubov's Novyi metod

v teorii sverkh provodimosti (New Method in the Theory of Superconductivity), 1958.

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ELECTRONICS: M. I. Elinson's Autoelektronnaia emissiia (Field Emission), 1958.

Atomic Physics

The volume of Soviet literature on atomic energy and its various aspects increases each year. It may be worthwhile, therefore, to indicate the acquisitions in this burgeoning field separately from the literature in traditional physics.

The most general work on atomic energy received is the single-volume reference work Kratkaia entsiklopediia "Atomnaia energiia", edited by V. S. Emel'ianov in 1958 and published by Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia in 50,000 copies. It is not based on previously published encyclopedia articles but rather is an original compilation by experts. It is well-illustrated and has an extensive systematic bibliographic supplement covering world literature on atomic energy.

The reports of Soviet scientists given at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva in 1958, comprise the first six volumes of the 16-volume Trudy (Transactions) of the Conference, published in 1959. The six volumes cover nuclear physics, nuclear reactions and nuclear power, nuclear fuels and reactor metals, chemistry of radioelements and radiation transformations, radiobiology and radiation medicine, and the manufacture and use of isotopes.

The writing of general textbooks on atomic energy is receiving increased attention in the USSR. One of the best new texts is A. S. Davydov's Teoriia atomnogo iadra (Theory of the Atomic Nucleus), 1958, written for university students and based on the author's lectures at Moscow

State University.

A general work on nuclear reactions is Prevrashcheniia atomnykh iader (Atomic Nucleus Transformations), 1958, by V. I. Gol'danskii and E. M. Leikin. Since it is intended for readers with diverse backgrounds it is less of a mathematical than a physical account of nuclear reactions. The same subject is covered, but from a more profound standpoint, in Radioaktivnye prevrashcheniia iader i atomnaia obolochka (Radioactive Transformations of the Nucleus and the Atomic Shell), Tashkent, 1958, written by S. V. Starodubtsev and A. M. Romanov and published by the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences.

Controlled thermonuclear reactions are extensively discussed in the four-volume work entitled Fizika plazmy i problema u pravliaemykh termoiadernykh reaktsii (Plasma Physics and the Problem of Controlled Thermonuclear Reactions), 1958, edited by M. A. Leontovich and published by the Atomic Energy Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The volumes consist of a series of previously unpublished articles, arranged chronologically and reporting theoretical and experimental studies conducted at the Institute in the period 1951-58.

Elementary particles in general are discussed in IU. V. Novozhilov's Elementarnye chastitsy (Elementary particles), 1959. Specific particles are taken up by M. A. Markov in Giperony i K-mezony (Hyperons and K-Mesons), 1958. Markov's work is based on his lectures at Moscow University and on reports made at various times to the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research at Dubna.

A useful reference work for engineers and physicists concerned with the design of nuclear reactors is the 1959 edition of Teoriia iadernykh reaktorov na teplovykh neitronakh (Theory of Nuclear Reactors on Thermal Neutrons), by A. D. Galanin. A second work on reactor design is G. I. Marchuk's Chislennye metody rascheta iadernykh reaktorov (Numerical Method

of Nuclear Reactor Design), 1958, which is intended to explain systematically the numerical computations involved in the design of thermal, intermediate, and fast reactors. A. A. Kanaev, in *Zhidkometallicheskie teplonositeli iadernykh reaktorov* (Liquid Metal Media of Nuclear Reactors), 1959, provides data on the physical and chemical properties of liquid metals and discusses the design, equipment, and use of liquid metal systems.

The Radium Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences issued in late 1958 a monograph entitled Skhemy raspada radioaktivnykh iader (Decay Schemes of Radioactive Nuclei), by B. S. Dzhelepov and L. K. Peker. The data shown in this 784-page volume derive from the investigation of decay schemes of radioactive isotopes in nuclear spectroscopy.

A work that provides tabular data on gamma radiation given off by the products of the fission of U-235 is N. G. Gusev's Gamma-izluchenie radioaktivnykh izotopov i produktov deleniia (Gamma Radiation of Radioactive Isotopes and Fission Products), 1958. The problems of safety and dosimetry are dealt with in O. I. Leipunskii's Gamma-izluchenie atomnogo vzryva (Gamma Radiation of Atomic Explosions), 1959.

Two works which discuss the opinions of scientists the world over on the dangers of radioactivity to mankind from atomic explosions are A. M. Kuzin's Chem urgozhaiut chelovechestvu iadernye vzryvy (How Nuclear Explosions Threaten Mankind), 1959, and a collection of articles entitled Sovetskie uchenye ob opasnosti ispytanii iadernogo oruzhiia (Soviet Scientists on the Danger of Testing Nuclear Weapons), 1959, edited by A. V. Lebedinskii.

Popular works published in 1959 include A. K. Lavrukhina's *Usepkhi iadernoi khimii* (Successes of Nuclear Chemistry), dealing with the history, methods, and

uses of atomic energy; and A. A. Zhuk-hovitskii's *Mechenye atomy* (Tagged Atoms), explaining the methods of using tagged atoms in different scientific and technical fields.

Chemistry

Ninety years ago D. I. Mendeleev (1834-1907) discovered the periodic law of chemical elements. The story of this basic discovery is told by B. M. Kedrov in Den' odnogo velikogo otkrytiia (The Day of a Great Discovery), 1958, which is an analysis of recently found archival documents, pinpointing the date of discovery as February 17, 1869 (new style March 1). This interesting work, written for philosophers as well as chemists, also examines the logical structure of the law and Mendeleev's scientific method. An even deeper analysis of archival materials relating to Mendeleev's discovery is another work by Kedrov entitled Filosofskii analiz pervykh trudov D. I. Mendeleeva o periodicheskom zakone, 1869-1871 (Philosophical Analysis of the Early Works of D. I. Mendeleev on the Periodic Law, 1869-71), published by the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1959.

The research papers, letters, and articles of G. I. Hess (1802–50), one of the founders of thermochemistry, were republished in 1958 in the Klassiki nauki series under the title Thermokhimicheskie issledovaniia (Thermochemical Studies), by the USSR Academy of Sciences. Included in this work is an essay by A. F. Kapustinskii on the role Hess played in the creation and development of thermochemistry, together with an extensive bibliography of Hess' writings.

The chemistry of specific groups of inorganic chemicals is covered in the following books published by the Institute of General Inorganic Chemistry of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences: IA. A.

Fialkov's Mezhgaloidnye soedineniia (Halogen Halides), Kiev, 1958, and E. M. Natanson's Kolloidnye metally (Colloidal Metals), Kiev, 1959. The geochemistry, preparation, analysis, and uses of rare earth elements are discussed in a number of articles in the collection called Redkozemel'nye elementy (Rare Earth Elements), edited by D. I. Riabchikov and published in 1959 by the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

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Two monographs devoted to specific groups of organic chemical compounds are the following: Khimiia seraorganicheskikh soedinenii, soderzhashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh (Chemistry of Organic Sulphur Compounds in Petroleum and Petroleum Products), 1959, issued by the Bashkir Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and N. N. Sokolov's Metody sinteza poliorganosiloksanov (Methods of Synthesizing Organic Polysiloxanes), 1959, written for specialists in the chemistry of organic silicon compounds.

Polymerization, an area singled out for special emphasis in the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, is the subject of several recent publications. One which studies the physical properties of polymers relative to the geometric configuration of polymer chains is M. V. Vol'kenshtein's Konfiguratsionnaia statistika polimernykh tsepei (Configuration Statistics of Polymer Chains), 1959, published by the Institute of High Molecular Weight Compounds of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In addition, the Academy's All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information published Kh. S. Bagdasar'ian's Teoriia radikal'noi polimerizatsii (Theory of Polymerization by Radicals) in 1959.

Other significant new books in various branches of chemistry are:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS: Issledovaniia v oblasti ionoobmennoi, raspreditel'noi i

osadochnoi khromatografii (Studies in the Field of Ion Exchange, Distribution, and Precipitation Chromatography), 1959, published by the USSR Academy of Sciences.

CATALYSIS: B. N. Dolgov's Kataliz v organicheskoi khimii (Catalysis in Organic Chemistry), 1959.

THEORY OF SOLUTIONS: IU. I. Solov'ev's Istoriia ucheniia o rastvorakh (History of the Theory of Solutions), 1959.

ELECTROCHEMISTRY: Trudy 4-go Soveshchaniia po Elektrokhimii (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry), published by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1959.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY: Volume 2 of Rost kristallov (Growth of Crystals), 1959, published by the Institute of Crystallography of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

A monographic series in which the literature of various fields of chemistry is discussed in relation to present-day developments in those fields is *Itogi nauki: Khimicheskie nauki* (Science Summaries: Chemical Sciences), issued by the Institute of Scientific Information of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The first two volumes published in 1958 in the chemistry series deal with inorganic analysis and petroleum chemistry, respectively.

Earth Sciences

The Soviet Union has always had a strong tradition in the earth sciences, which is directly reflected in an abundant literature. While making a selection of recent titles for discussion is never entirely satisfactory, the following attempts to present a reasonable cross section of what Soviet writers in this extensive field are producing.

Geology

The best guide to Soviet geological literature is, of course, the annual bibliography entitled *Geologicheskaia literatura SSSR*, issued by the All-Union Geological

Library. The annual for 1955 was published in 1959, which indicates the time-lag involved in preparation of this work. Henceforth there will be quarterly as well as annual editions of this comprehensive bibliography.

For the organization of his monumental bibliography, Istoriia geologicheskogo issledovaniia Sibiri, V. A. Obruchev (1863–1956) divided studies dealing with the geology of Siberia into five periods, encompassing the literature from the seventeenth century to 1940. This work was published between 1931 and 1948 in five volumes, the last of which had nine separate parts. A revised version of part nine of the last volume was published in 1959. It is a reworking of Obruchev's manuscript, surveying literature on the geology and minerals of Siberia produced in the fifth period, from 1918 to 1940.

The story of Obruchev's life is popularly told in Vladimir Afanas'evich Obruchev; zhizn' i deiatel'nost' (Life and Activity of V. A. Obruchev), 1959, published by the USSR Academy of Sciences. This biography, the joint effort of E. M. Murzaev, V. V. Obruchev, and G. E. Riabukhin, also contains a bibliography of Obruchev's most important writings.

Several new volumes were added to the Library's set of *Geologiia SSSR*, a vast publishing effort that began in 1917. The latest ones include part one of volume 5, *Ukrainskaia SSR*. *Moldavskaia SSR* and of volume 27, *Murmanskaia oblast'*, which were published in 1958.

The general geology of the USSR is encompassed by the three-volume set of Geologicheskoe stroenie SSSR (Geological Structure of the USSR), edited by A. P. Markovskii and issued by the All-Union Geological Institute in Leningrad in 1958. This survey includes three basic sections, devoted to a description of the stratigraphy, vulcanism, and tectonics of the USSR.

New books on the geology of given

regions include the following: K. N. Paffengol'ts' Geologicheskii ocherk Kav-kaza (Geological Outline of the Caucasus), Erevan, 1959, published by the Armenian Academy of Sciences; and a collection of studies entitled Geologiia i neftegazonosnost' Vostochnoi Sibiri (Geology and Petroleum-Bearing Formations of Eastern Siberia), 1959, describing the stratigraphy, lithology, structure, and petroleum capacity of the East Siberian Platform and Transbaikalia.

A comprehensive study of stratigraphy is being published by the Institute of Geological Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences under the title Regional naia stratigrafiia SSSR. Volume 6, the latest part of this multivolume work to be issued (1959), is devoted to the Cretaceous deposits of the Lesser Caucasus.

The glacial epoch is thoroughly treated in Lednikovyi period na territorii evro peiskoi chasti SSSR i Sibiri (The Ice Age in the European Section of the USSR and Siberia), 1959, edited by K. K. Markov and A. I. Popov and issued by the Geographical Department of Moscow State University. It consists of 20 articles which were reported and discussed at a seminar on the Quaternary Period which was held at Moscow State University. All of them deal with the history of glaciation within the present confines of the USSR.

Of fundamental importance to Soviet geologists and paleontologists is the reference work entitled *Osnovy paleontologii* (Fundamentals of Paleontology), edited by IU. A. Orlov, which will consist of 15 volumes. Already several volumes have been received, the latest being *Obshchaia chast'*. *Prosteishie* (General Section. Protozoa), which bears a 1959 imprint.

Geological study based on the interpretation of aerial photographs is the subject of a collection of papers entitled Aerogeologicheskaia s"emka melkovodnykh zon Kaspiiskogo moria (Aerogeological Survey of the Littoral Zone of the Caspian Sea), 1958, edited by V. V. Sharkov and issued by the Aeromethods Laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This laboratory together with the Academy's Vulcanological Laboratory also compiled the Atlas vulkanov SSSR (Atlas of Volcanoes of the USSR), 1959, which is based on aerial photographs of volcanoes in Kamchatka and the Caucasus, taken in 1946 and 1947 by an expedition under the direction of A. N. Zavritskii.

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The first of two volumes containing papers presented at the First All-Union Conference on Geothermal Research have been published by the USSR Academy of Sciences under the title Problemy geotermii i prakticheskogo ispol'zovaniia tepla zemli (Geothermal Problems and the Utilization of the Heat of the Earth), 1959. In view of the practical significance of the earth as a source of heat for heating and power, the contents of this work are particularly interesting. The first volume consists of three parts: general problems of geothermy, the current status and methods of geothermal research, and the problems of regional geothermy in the USSR.

On the geology of special groups of minerals, the Library has received a number of important studies. The results of a symposium on geochemistry held from December 20 to 24, 1957, were published in 1959 by the USSR Academy of Sciences under the title Trudy: Geokhimiia redkikh elementov v sviazi s problemoi petrogenezisa (Transactions: The Geochemistry of Rare Elements in Connection with the Problem of Petrogenesis). Rare elements are also the subject of the monographic series entitled Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov (The Geology of the Deposits of Rare Elements), which in 1958 published its first volume, Redkometall'nye karbonatity (Rare Metal Carbonatites), edited by A. I. Ginzburg and others.

A university textbook for advanced students and geologists studying sedimentary rocks is L. B. Rukhin's Osnovy obshchei paleogeografii (Principles of General Paleogeography), Leningrad, 1959. It is devoted to the general principles of paleogeography, its methods, the application of methods in the search for useful minerals, and the compilation and significance of paleogeographic maps.

In a narrower context is B. P. Zhizh-chenko's Metody paleogeograficheskikh issledovanii (Methods of Paleogeographic Research), 1959. Intended for geologists, it deals with methods of studying hydrogeologic conditions for the deposition of marine sediment in early geological epochs.

Hydrology

The Third All-Union Hydrological Congress was held in 1957. The results are now being published, and the Library has received volumes 1 and 3 of the *Trudy* (Transactions). The entire published results, covering the work of nine sections, will total 10 volumes. Volume 1, published in 1958, contains general information, a list of participants, resolutions of the congress, and plenary reports. Volume 3, published in 1959, contains the papers of the hydrophysics section, dealing with snow and ice and evaporation research.

Underground water and frozen ground are the subjects of N. A. Vel'mina's Gidrogeologiia tsentral'noi chasti IUzhnoi IAkutii (Hydrogeology of the Central Part of Southern Yakutia), issued in 1959 by the V. A. Obruchev Institute of Permafrostology. It contains the results of field and laboratory work conducted during the period 1951–55 on the Aldan Crystalline Massif in Yakutia.

An impressive work on regional hydrology is S. A. Shagoiants's Podzemnye vody tsentral'noi i vostochnoi chastei Severnogo Kavkaza i usloviia ikh formirovaniia (Underground Waters of the Central and East-

ern Parts of the Northern Caucasus and Their Formation), published in 1959. The author's experience of some 20 years in the Caucasus went into the writing of this work.

The first two volumes of a comprehensive work on water resources development in Kazakhstan have been received. Edited by V. A. Uryvaev and issued by the State Hydrological Institute in Leningrad under the title Resursy poverkhnostnykh vod raionov osvoeniia tselinnykh i zalezhnykh zemel' (Surface-Water Resources in Districts of Reclaimed Virgin Land and Wasteland), they contain data on the rivers, intermittent streams, and lakes of Kazakhstan. Volume 1, published in 1958, pertains to the water resources of Akmolinsk Oblast, and volume 2, issued in 1959, relates to Kustanay Oblast.

The same general region is the subject of Z. T. Berkaliev's Gidrologicheskii rezhim rek TSentral'nogo, Severnogo i Zapadnogo Kazakhstana (Hydrological Conditions of the Rivers of Central, Northern, and Western Kazakhstan), published at Alma-Ata in 1959.

Increased scientific interest in the border regions of the USSR is indicated by N. T. Kuznetsov's Gidrogafiia rek Mongol'skoi Narodnoi Respubliki (Hydrography of the Rivers of the Mongolian People's Republic), 1959, issued by the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The importance of frozen-ground studies finds expression in the two-volume work entitled Osnovy geokriologii—merzlotovedeniia (Fundamentals of Permafrostology), 1959, produced by the Institute of Permafrostology of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The first volume deals with frozen ground in general, its history, principles, and processes; the engineering aspects of frozen ground make up the second. Both volumes contain substantial bibliographies.

IU. M. Shokal'skii's fundamental work, Okeanografiia, was first published in 1917. Since then it has become a classic and a bibliographic rarity as well. In order to provide oceanographers, geographers, and students once again with this basic tool, the State Hydrometeorological Publishing House published a second edition in 1959. Despite the strides made in oceanography since the first edition appeared, Shokal'skii's treatise is still considered to be the best general work on oceanography available to the Soviet reader.

The extensive oceanographic research being conducted by the ships of the Soviet Union, as well as by those of other nations, has resulted in many new discoveries concerning the ocean. In a new series entitled Itogi nauki: Dostizheniia okeanologii (Science Summaries: Achievements of Oceanography), the All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information is attempting to review the latest developments. The first volume in this series, published in 1959, is a collection of papers entitled Uspekhi v izuchenii okeanicheskikh glubin: biologiia i geologiia (Progress in the Study of Ocean Depths: Biology and Geology).

The large Soviet oceanographic fleet carries on a farflung program of scientific observations. Certain results of work in the Antarctic are recorded in Aerologicheskie i meteorologicheskie issledovaniia: dizel'-elektrokhod "Ob" 1955–1956 gg. (Aerological and Meteorological Studies, Research Ship "Ob," 1955–56), published in 1958 as a report of the Complex Antarctic Expedition of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This work was carried out in connection with preparations for the International Geophysical Year.

In V. V. Shuleikin's Kratkii kurs fiziki moria (Short Course in the Physics of the Sea), issued in 1959 as a textbook for uni-

versities and hydrometeorological institutes, the basic questions of the dynamics, optics, and acoustics of the sea, as well as thermal, magnetic, and electrical phenomena, are discussed. This work is written for specialists as well as students.

A fascinating account of oceanographic research is *Pokorenie glubin* (Conquest of the Depths), 1958, by M. N. Diomidov and A. N. Dmitriev. In popular vein the authors discuss existing means and methods of studying the ocean depths; marine life; the equipment used in deepwater research, such as the bathyscaphe, the bathysphere, and the aqualung; and the possibility of exploiting the sea economically.

Meteorology

A basic textbook on meteorology is the second edition of Fizika atmosfery (Physics of the Atmosphere), 1958, by A. Kh. Khrgian, describing the physical processes of the atmosphere, such as heating and cooling of the air, evaporation and condensation of water vapor in the form of clouds and fog, and optical phenomena in the atmosphere.

In Obshchaia tsirkuliatsiia atmosfery, Kh. P. Pogosian gives an account of modern views on the circulation of the atmosphere in terms of the influence of continents and oceans on the formation of the thermal field of the troposphere at different seasons. He also includes a chapter on atmospheric circulation in the Arctic and the Antarctic.

The first volume of the multivolume Klimat SSSR (Climate of the USSR) is A. N. Lebedev's Evropeiskaia territoriia SSSR, issued in 1958 by the Central Geophysical Observatory in Leningrad. Lebedev discusses the formation and general characteristics of climate and the characteristics of climate seasonally in the natural climatic regions of European Russia. Volume 6, Dal'nevostochnye raiony, Kamchatka i Sakhalin (Far Eastern Dis-

tricts, Kamchatka and Sakhalin), 1958, has also been received.

A work intended for the general reader is N. P. Rusin's Klimat Antarktidy (Climate of the Antarctic), 1959, describing the latest data from Soviet and other sources on the general and seasonal characteristics of the Antarctic climate, the microclimate of the Antarctic oases, and the paleoclimatology of this region as ascertained from geological factors.

Extended-range forecasts are the subject of A. L. Kats' Predskazanie pogody na tri-sem' dnei (Weather Forecasting for Three to Seven Days), 1958. A revision of an earlier work for synoptic meteorologists, it offers a systematic explanation of the methods of three-to-seven-day weather forecasting as practiced in the USSR.

Other important titles recently received include V. D. Komarov's Vesennyi stok ravninnykh rek Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR, usloviia ego formirovaniia i metody prognozov (Formation and Prognosis of Spring Runoff of the Plain Rivers of the European USSR), 1959; Issledovanie znachitel'nykh mesiachnykh anomalii temperatury vozdukha na Evropeiskoi territorii SSSR (Study of Significant Monthly Temperature Anomalies of the Air of the European USSR), 1959, by K. I. Kashin and S. T. Pagava; and E. A. TSuberbiller's Agroklimaticheskaia kharakteristika sukhoveev (Agroclimatic Characteristics of Dry Winds), 1959.

Biology

Fewer works were published during 1958 in biology than in any other field of science except zoology. The longstanding Lysenko controversy, as well as the domination of physiological research by Pavlov's ideas, have undoubtedly had a stultifying effect upon the production of new books in biology.

The publication in 1959 of the two-volume Nasledstvennost' i izmenchivost'

rastenii, zhivotnykh i mikroorganizmov (Heredity and Variability of Plants, Animals, and Microorganisms) by the Institute of Genetics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, made available the papers read at a conference on genetics held in October 1957, the first such conference in 10 years. The opening speech came from T. D. Lysenko, now back in favor after a period of several years' disgrace.

Important surveys of the literature in various fields of biology are being made in the series entitled Itogi nauki: Biologicheskie nauki (Science Summaries: Biological Sciences), published since 1957 by the All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information. The first volume (1957), edited by A. M. Kuzin and entitled Radiobiologiia, critically evaluates foreign and Soviet literature in radiobiology for the period 1953-55. In Khimicheskie sredstva stimuliatsii i tormozheniia fiziologicheskikh protsessov rastenii (Chemical Means of Stimulating and Inhibiting Physiological Processes in Plants), the second volume of this series, edited by IU. V. Rakitin and published in 1958, a similar survey is made of world literature for the period 1954-56.

The major emphasis in Soviet biology as reflected in the literature for 1959 took place in two disparate areas: the study of the nervous system and hydrobiology. Considering the Soviets' desire to explain the mechanisms of living creatures in terms of Pavlov's ideas, it is not difficult to understand the stress placed on research into the functioning of the nervous system. Hydrobiology, because of its bearing on the productivity of the sea and other bodies of water, is receiving increased attention from Soviet scientists. The following works are believed to be substantial contributions to these fields.

An interesting work on the nervous sysstem from the standpoint of evolution is the second edition of *Istoriia rasvitiia ner-* vnoi sistemy pozvonochnykh (History of the Development of the Nervous System of Vertebrates), 1959, by E. K. Sepp. With an eye on the educated layman as much as the specialist, the author traces the development of the central nervous system from the lower animals to man.

Another work on the evolutionary aspects of the nervous system is a book by A. K. Voskresenskaia entitled Funktsional'nye svoistva nervnomyshechnogo pribora nasekomykh (The Functional Properties of the Neuromuscular Apparatus of Insects), 1959, issued by the I. M. Sechenov Institute of Evolutionary Physiology. Intended for biologists, physiologists, and entomologists, it presents data based on the experimental study of the neuromuscular systems of 14 insect species.

Additional works which point to intensive effort in the field of neurophysiology in the Soviet Union include E. A. Asratian's Lektsii po nekotorym voprosam neirofiziologii (Lectures on Certain Problems of Neurophysiology), 1959, and the first volume of the Transactions of the Physiology Laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences, entitled Voprosy fiziologii tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy (Problems of the Physiology of the Central Nervous System), 1959.

The Trudy VI soveshchaniia po problemam biologii vnytrennikh vod (Transactions of the Sixth Conference on Problems of the Biology of Internal Waters) were published by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1959. In it are contributions to the general hydrobiology of lakes, rivers, and seas as well as hydrobiological studies of specific bodies of water, such as the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, the Volga River, and the water reservoirs of the Caucasus, the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan. Included is a bibliographic essay surveying world literature on water resources.

V. G. Datsko, in Organicheskoe veshchestvo v vodakh iuzhnykh morei SSSR (Organic Matter in the Southern Seas of the USSR), 1959, writes from the hydrochemical standpoint about plankton, marine bacteria, benthos, and fish in the Sea of Azov, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea

Deep-water marine microbiology is the subject of a treatise by A. E. Kriss entitled Morskaia mikrobiologiia-glubokovodnaia (Marine Microbiology—Deep-Water), 1959, issued jointly by the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Microbiology and the Sevastopol Biological Station. The author describes methods of deep-water investigation, the types of microorganisms, the biochemical activity and population of marine bacteria, and the relationship between microorganisms and the productivity of the sea. Included are data collected by Soviet ships in the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Greenland Sea. Detailed maps showing the locations of marine microbiological stations are also included.

Reference Works

One of the longstanding gaps in Soviet reference literature has been in biographical dictionaries of all kinds. With the publication in 1958 and 1959 of the Biograficheskii slovar' deiatelei estestvoznaniia i tekhniki (Biographical Dictionary of the Leaders of Natural Sciences and Engineering), the need for such tools has been partly satisfied. This two-volume work, prepared by the Institute of History of the Natural Sciences and Engineering of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the basis of the second edition of the Large Soviet Encyclopedia and published by Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, consists of about 4,500 entries on the scholarly activity of the world's leading scientific figures, both past and present, in the natural sciences, engineering, medicine, and agriculture. To each sketch is appended a short list of the subject's important writings.

Keeping abreast of the published results of scientific meetings is always difficult. A compilation which does just this for Soviet researchers and librarians is the bibliography entitled Nauchnye s"ezdy konferentsii i soveshchaniia v SSSR, 1946–1953 (Scientific Congresses, Conferences, and Meetings in the USSR, 1946–53), issued in 1958 by the Fundamental Library of Social Sciences in Moscow. It lists chronologically the published conference literature in six broad areas, including mathematics and science, natural resources, technology, agriculture, medicine, and the social sciences.

The number of Soviet science dictionaries received during the year was not large, but mention should be made of the following: the 4,000-word Anglo-russkii meteorologicheskii slovar', 1959, compiled by M. I. Ainbinder and others; and the 6,000-word Anglo-russkii meteorologicheskii slovar', 1959, compiled by L. I. Mamontova and S. P. Khromov. An index of Russian terms in Ainbinder's work greatly facilitates searches for the right word.

Another important dictionary is G. L. Galperin's Anglo-russkii slovar' po karto-grafii, geodezii i aerofototopografii (English-Russian Dictionary on Cartography, Geodesy, and Aerial Phototopography), published in 1958. English equivalents may also be found through the index of Russian terms.

Lastly, there is the 8,000-word Kratkii nemetsko-russkii slovar' po iadernoi fizike i iadernoi tekhnike (Short German-Russian Dictionary in Nuclear Physics and Nuclear Engineering), compiled from information made available by the Institute of Scientific Information of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

THOMAS J. WHITBY Slavic Science Acquisitions Specialist, Science and Technology Division

Slavica: USSR—Fields Other Than Science

								Pag
History	0	q	0	0	0	9		145
Military Affairs								148
Literature			4	4			0	149
Linguistics								151
Fine Arts	٠							151
Economics		0				0		152
Religion		0						155
Other Fields .						0		155
Bibliography .								156
Reference Books								158

HIS PART of the Slavica report covers a two-year period, the last such article on acquisitions from the USSR having appeared in the May 1958 issue of the Quarterly Journal. The number of books and pamphlets in all fields in Russian and the Soviet minority languages received by the Library during this period came close to 20,000; of these, 10,082 arrived in 1958, while the 1959 total was expected to be approximately 9,250, according to preliminary estimates. These figures compare with a total of 9,177 in 1957. The number of monographs appearing in the USSR, according to the Soviet national bibliography, was 60,600 in 1957 and 68,000 in 1958; the figure will amount to perhaps 73,000 in 1959. However, a substantial proportion of these publications fall into subject fields outside the Library's scope or else consist of ephemeral matter of limited interest. Besides, a number of titles, according to information received from the Soviet Union, cannot be sent outside the country.

In this review of the receipts for 1958 and 1959, it will be possible to mention only a few important and representative works and to outline some of the more significant of the many trends which have become apparent in Soviet publishing.

Perhaps the two principal developments, ones which were reflected in widely differing subject fields, were successively a relaxation of the controls inherited from the Stalin era, a trend most noticeable in 1956, and a reaffirmation of such controls, though in not as severe a form, a year or two later. While some evidences of the first trend had been noted prior to 1956. the official landmark was an unannounced but far-reaching revision of the censorship system in the spring of that year, evidently in connection with the promulgation of a new State Secrets Law on April 28, 1956. Official censorship of books, serials and newspapers, performed prior to publication by professional censors, had been substantially universal until that date. Now, however, for certain types of material (such as the writings of classical Russian authors, speeches of Government leaders, and some types of translations) the approval of an official censor no longer seems to be required, and the responsibility has been placed on the publisher. The Soviet national bibliography, Knizhnaia letopis', was included in this group.

While most other Soviet publications continued to carry the five-digit numbers, preceded by a letter or letters, indicating the imprimatur of the censor, there was clearly a broadening of the definition of what was allowed to appear in print. For example, permission was now granted to publish statistical information on many aspects of the Soviet economy; such data had to a great extent been on the secret list since before World War II and had been unavailable not only to scholars abroad but also, in many cases, to professional economists in the USSR itself. In another field, recent documentary materials in the state archives which had previously been practically inaccessible to scholars could now be studied and quoted. In historical accounts of World War II, to cite another example, the designations of smaller Soviet military units and of naval vessels could now be given in print.

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Along with such changes in the censorship regulations, other political moves broadened the scope of the material which could be used in Soviet publications. Thus, certain Soviet minority peoples deported to Central Asia in World War II could not be mentioned in the Soviet press for many years and Soviet linguists writing about the language groups to which these peoples belonged had not been allowed to allude to their very existence. After most of these nationalities were "rehabilitated" early in 1957, this ban was removed. Likewise, thousands of Communist Party officials who had perished in the purges of the late 1930's were declared by the Military Collegium of the Soviet Supreme Court to have been innocent, and their names could be mentioned in print once more, a move which obviously made the task of Soviet historians easier.

These official relaxations were reflected in the nature and content of the books received by the Library. A swing was observed away from the stereotyped approach used by writers during the Stalin era, and, in general, books became somewhat more informative and perhaps more interesting.

However, a year or so after the establishment of the new policy, evidence appeared that the Soviet Government felt that certain writers were beginning to exceed the limits. The Communist Party expressed its disapproval of certain titles and began to insist that the relaxation of controls did not imply unlimited freedom for anyone to write as he pleased. This position was made clear by Nikita Khrushchev in statements made in 1957 on current Soviet literature.

The results of the hardening of the policy, though the limits remained broader than they had been some years previously, can be traced in the materials received during 1958 and 1959, and examples of both the Soviet Government's relaxation and the subsequent reappraisal in various fields will be noted in this review.

History

A number of Soviet works in the field of history were received, many in the fields of recent and regional history. While most publications remained heavily dominated by the requirements of Marxist-Leninist theory, the pattern of changing Soviet policies in the field of publishing is clearly evident from these books.

The effects of the "rehabilitation" of victims of the purges under Stalin are strikingly reflected in a publication by the Institute of Party History in Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan Republic in the Caucasus. Its Aktivnye bortsy za Sovetskuiu vlast' v Azerbaidzhane (Active Fighters for Soviet Power in Azerbaijan), issued in 1957, contains biographical sketches of past and present Communist leaders in the republic. Of the 105 who are listed as having died since 1920, 58 are given death dates of 1937 or 1938, when

mass executions were carried out by M. D. A. Bagirov, head of the Azerbaijan secret police. The preface states: "The majority of those of whom this book's pages tell are not now among the living. Some . . . gave up their lives for . . . the Azerbaijan people during the revolution; others were defamed and slandered by the contemptible band of Beria and Bagirov and were destroyed." Additional purge victims, according to this book, managed to escape with their lives and served long prison sentences instead; thus, IU. Kasimov "was arrested in 1937 on the basis of false accusations by the counter-revolutionary band of Beria and Bagirov, and remained imprisoned until 1955." The biographies of a number of others who are reported as still being alive describe them as having careers which ended abruptly in 1937 or 1938, and their subsequent lives are passed over in silence.

As previously noted, a law was passed in 1956 revising the conditions for the use of the substantial collections in the archives of the USSR. While details do not appear to have been published, this law had the effect of permitting research workers to use source materials which had previously been kept under lock and key.

The new legislation also provided for the launching of a program to publish selected documents from such archives. While most of the collections of documents published as a result consisted of papers pertaining to the revolution and the civil war in Russia, as described in the review of Soviet acquisitions for 1957, some such publications cover a more recent period. As an example of the latter, a 705page volume was published presenting documents pertaining to the history of the city of L'vov, the materials ranging in date from the Soviet occupation in 1939 up to the year 1955. It was released in 1956 by the L'vov Provincial State Archives under the title Radians'kyi L'viv. 19391955; dokumenty i materialy and was edited by M. K. Ivasiuta and others.

A number of historical monographs have benefited from the opportunity given their authors to consult original source materials. As an example may be cited A. V. Piaskovskii's Revolutsiia 1905–1907 godov v Turkestane (The 1905-7 Revolution in Turkestan), 1958, which depends heavily upon such unpublished documents. In this and other works the authors are no longer limited to previously published sources, a situation which had prevented them from presenting anything new.

However, in the use of such archival materials, the Party has more recently found cases where it considered people guilty of printing the wrong documents. Such a case is to be found in a collection of source materials issued in 1957 by the Institute of Party History in Erevan, Armenia, entitled Velikaia oktiabr'skaia sotsialisticheskaia revoliutsiia i pobeda Sovetskoi vlasti v Armenii (The Great October Socialist Revolution and the Victory of Soviet Power in Armenia). Of the 437 documents printed here, a handful originated with anti-Communist Armenians, who were in power from 1917 to 1920 and whose papers, by Western standards, would have been difficult to ignore for such a compilation. The inclusion of these non-Communist documents represented a degree of liberalization which would not have been permissible a few years earlier. Still, the compilers of the volume found themselves in trouble. In a violently critical review, the Party historical journal Voprosy istorii KPSS (Problems of the History of the CPSU) described this group of non-Communist documents as "containing vile calumnies against the revolutionary movement," and stated that "the publication of these documents is a serious political error." "The Leninist principle of militant party spirit," the journal went on, "is the basic principle

for any research work. . . . Only a party approach with its irreconcilability with ideological enemies enables one to describe the development of a historical process profoundly and correctly. . . . Regrettably, deviations from the Leninist principle of party spirit in research has taken place in books issued by the Institute of Party History . . . of Armenia."

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An example of historiography under these new conditions is presented by F. V. Volkov's Anglo-sovetskie otnosheniia, (Anglo-Soviet Relations, 1924-1929 gg. 1924-29), 1958. The author makes considerable use of unpublished Soviet materials, though British archival sources do not appear to have been available to him. The restrictions under which Soviet scholars work are shown in the treatment of two men who were key figures in Anglo-Soviet relations at the time-Kh. Rakovskii, Soviet chargé d'affaires in Great Britain in 1924, and G. Zinov'ev, head of the Communist International; a letter supposedly written by Zinov'ev affected the British general elections of 1924. Although several chapters are devoted to the period when Rakovskii was chargé d'affaires, and nine pages are given exclusively to the Zinov'ev letter, the author succeeds in the feat of not using the names of either man; obviously he was obliged to do this because they were subsequently purged and have not yet appeared on the rehabilitation list. Volkov and other historians now have a guide to the correct line to be taken in describing Soviet foreign affairs in a new official history of the country's international relations, published by the Higher Party School under the title Istoriia mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii i vneshnei politiki SSSR, 1870-1957 gg. (History of the International Relations and Foreign Policy of the USSR, 1870-1957), 1957, edited by F. G. Zuev.

The principal move to establish the revised Party line to be followed by historians

was the publication in 1959 in an edition of at least 2,200,000 copies of the new official history of the Communist Party, Istoriia KPSS, edited by B. N. Ponomarev and others. Work on it had proceeded since 1956, and separate chapters had previously been published in the Party journal Kommunist. It supersedes the previous official history, which had appeared in 1938 and was written under Stalin's direct supervision. The new history is much longer and more detailed, containing 792 pages instead of 350. A comparison of the two editions would doubtless provide an interesting study in the rewriting of history. The broad, overall Marxist interpretation is much the same, though Stalin's role in the Party's history is much reduced and, indeed, he is severely criticized in several However, there are many passages. changes in the positions taken on specific issues, in presentation, and in emphasis; for example, L. V. Nikolaev, who assassinated S. M. Kirov in 1934, was described in the 1938 edition as "a member of a secret counter-revolutionary group made up of members of an anti-Soviet group of Zinov'evites in Leningrad." The new version does not claim that the was the member of any group and at the most says that he "had contacts with certain former participants in the Zinov'ev anti-Party group."

In 1958 the Party inaugurated a program of reprinting the stenographic reof earlier Communist congresses; such proceedings had long been generally unavailable because many of the prominent politicians who spoke at these meetings subsequently fell into official disfavor and some of the viewpoints expressed at the congresses later became obsolete. For many years, heavily censored accounts provided the only information available to the Soviet public on these important events in the Party's history, and indeed, some criticism has appeared in the Soviet press recently to the effect that authors writing about such congresses themselves had no access to the texts of the proceedings. The first two volumes to appear contained the proceedings of the first congress, held in 1898, and the sixth, took place in 1917. A preliminary examination has indicated that the volumes are relatively objective and that there are no obvious indications of censorship.

Collections of resolutions passed over the years by successive congresses of republican Communist parties, such as those of the Ukraine and Uzbekistan, were also published.

The revision of the law concerning the use of state archives has been reflected by the issuance of a number of publications in this field. They include descriptions of individual archives, such as one for the Central Ukrainian historical archives, Tsentral'nyi gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii arkhiv; putevoditel' (Central State Historical Archives; a Guidebook), edited by A. V. Bondarevskii and others, Kiev, 1958, and general books on archival science, such as Teoriia i praktika arkhivnogo dela v SSSR (Theory and Practice of Archival Work in the USSR), 1958, edited by G. A. Belov and others.

Among several important scholarly publications in history received during the period under review, mention should be made of the first of three volumes giving the history of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Istoriia Akademii Nauk SSSR, edited by K. V. Ostrovitianov and issued by the Academy's Institute of the History of Science and Technology in 1958. A parallel work on a smaller scale is a history of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences by V. F. Kuprevich, which was published in 1957 in Russian and in 1958 in Belorussian.

Military Affairs

If a reader examines the Soviet writings on military matters that have been received during the last two years, he will look in vain for works specifically on Soviet rockets or other advanced military weapons; most books on recent developments in the technology of warfare are merely translations of Western publications. The bulk of the literature received dealt with military history, and here the relaxation of censorship appears to have had important effects, especially, in the treatment of World War II. Previously, very little specific detail could be printedthus, the names of "fronts" could be given, but generally subordinate units, such as armies, divisions, or regiments could not be named. On the other hand, a number of regimental histories have been referred to in Soviet publications, but are not available abroad and have not even been noted in the Soviet national bibliography.

Detailed accounts of individual campaigns are now being published, such as for example, I. D. Kirin's Chernormorskii flot v bor'be za Kavkaz (The Black Sea Fleet in the Battle for the Caucasus), 1958, which gives much detail, including the names of small military units and even of individual ships. As is true with books in other fields of history, unpublished materials in archives are extensively used. Also of interest is a work on the supplying of Leningrad during the opening phases of the siege of the city, D. V. Pavlov's Leningrad v blokade, 1958. Special aspects of the war are covered in such works as Razvitie taktiki Sovetskoi Armii v gody Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny (Development of the Tactics of the Soviet Army during the Great Patriotic War), 1958, edited by K. S. Kolganov.

The downgrading of Stalin has also strongly influenced the content of publications on the history of World War II. Military historians have been busy rewriting their earlier works in order to remove Stalin's "genius" as the decisive element

in the Soviet victory, a theme repeatedly stressed until recently. The latest texts now even attack him. Thus, B. S. Tel'pukhovskii's Velikaia otechestvennaia voina Sovetskogo Soiuza, 1941-1945 (The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, 1941-1945), 1959, has this to say: "One of the reasons for our defeats at the start of the war was an error in the evaluation of the situation committed by I. V. Stalin, who took upon himself the sole decision of important state and military problems in violation of the Leninist principles of collective leadership, and who did not take the necessary measures to bring the country and the army into military readiness, although war was already imminent."

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On the other hand, this book continues to minimize the contributions of the Allies to the victory, instead praising the USSR as the "principal force in the struggle of the free peoples against Fascism" and claiming for the Soviet Union the "leading and directing role" in the war.

The same "party spirit" is reflected in an attack on Western historians of World War II published by the USSR Ministry of Defense under a title which sets its tone, Protiv fal'sifikatorov istorii Vtoroi mirovoi voiny (Against Falsifiers of the History of the Second World War), 1959. It was edited by P. M. Derevianko and A. A. Gurov. Its chapter headings include such expressions as "Pentagon lies," "American falsification," and "defending militarism."

Literature

Developments in the field of Soviet belles-lettres have been well publicized in the West. As a result of Stalin's death, of the limitations placed on the secret police, and particularly of Khrushchev's anti-Stalin speech in February 1956, discontent and demoralization spread among Soviet writers. As Khrushchev expressed it, "when the Party started to criticize the cult of the individual and Stalin's mis-

takes, some writers seemed to think that practically all their past creative work was wrong." Thus, he said, "among the intelligentsia there were individuals who began to feel the ground slipping out from under them." Confusion was added by the attitude of Dmitrii Shepilov, who was described as then being "at the helm of the ideological sphere" and who was subsequently criticized by Kommunist as having "spread unsound tendencies among a part of the art intelligentsia" and as having committed the mistake of assuming "a liberal position."

As a result of this ferment, according to Khrushchev, there were a number of cases where a writer went too far; instead of employing criticism of "shortcomings and errors in order to remove them . . . [and] to strengthen our Soviet system and the Communist Party's position," he said, such an author "deliberately exaggerates and takes malicious delight in these shortcomings." Khrushchev cited as an example Vladimir Dudintsev's Ne khlebom edinym (Not by Bread Alone), 1957, with its criticism of Soviet bureaucracy. Likewise, Soviet literary journals, such as Novyi mir (New World), Moskva (Moscow), and Molodaia gvardiia (Young Guard), began to publish stories and poems which presented a "negative" picture of Soviet life and, as one Moscow critic put it, were unduly interested in "escaping from the present."

The Communist Party lost no time in opposing these tendencies. As far back as May 1954, Pravda published a review vigorously attacking deviations from the Party's literary policy shown in Vera Panova's Vremena goda, 1954. In August of the same year, Aleksandr Tvardovskii was dismissed as editor of Novyi mir for publishing too "liberal" material, and, at the Writers' Congress in December, Il'ia Ehrenburg's Ottepel' (The Thaw), as well as Panova's novel, were severely criticized.

The Party continued its pressure during the following years, and in 1957 Khrushchev himself delivered three speeches in which he insisted on the Party's ideological domination of literature and criticized "a certain disorientation of the literary community, particularly of the literary press."

The struggle reached a climax with the publication in Italian translation of Boris Pasternak's *Doktor Zhivago* (by Feltrinelli in Milan in November 1957) and the denunciations heaped upon its author in the Soviet Union when the author was selected to receive the Nobel Prize. This resulted in the book's remaining unpublished in the author's homeland (an edition in the original Russian was issued by the University of Michigan Press in 1959).

At this distance, the outcome appears to be a complete victory for the Communist Party, and future Soviet literature seems fated to subservience to its requirements. However, the net result over the last few years has been a certain liberalization, not so much in the new literature being created as in the republication of earlier works which had been under a ban for many years. Thus, publishers again began to release works by writers who had been purged, such as Ivan Kataev's Izbrannoe (Selections), 1957, and Peretz Markish's Izbrannoe, 1957; of authors who had been under a cloud for being "reactionary and bourgeois" and for similar shortcomings, such as Sergei Esenin's Stikhotvoreniia i poemy (Verses and Poems), 1956; or even of writers who had been anti-Communist refugees, such as Ivan Bunin's Sobranie sochinenii (Collected Works), 1956. Likewise the journal entitled Internatsional'naia literatura (International Literature), devoted to the publication of works by foreign authors, which had suspended publication in 1943, was revived in June 1955 under the title Inostrannaia literatura (Foreign Literature). The uneasy balance which has now been reached is shown in a book of poems, Stikhotvoreniia, by Anna Akhmatova, published in 1958. As her verse had repeatedly been denounced as "decadent," the fact that the book was published at all is interesting but the poems included appear to have been carefully selected to meet the Party's policies.

To turn to works concerning literature, the World Literature Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences has undertaken a three-volume history of Russian literature (Istoriia russkoi literatury), edited by D. D. Blagoi, the first volume of which, covering the tenth to the eighteenth centuries, appeared in 1958. In the same year the Institute began the publication of a multivolume history of Russian literature since the Revolution (Istoriia russkoi sovetskoi literatury), edited by A. G. Dement'ev. The same pattern is shown in the latter work as appears in current Soviet literature as a whole; despite its title, it limits itself to those writers who are currently in favor, and ignores writers of other schools active in the 1920's. Its approach is similar to that shown in volume two, covering the Soviet period, of a history of Ukrainian literature (Istoriia ukrains'koi literatury), issued in 1957 by the Literature Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and edited by O. K. Bilets'kyi. The current dogmas in Soviet literature are paramount in this volume, and earlier writers are judged by how well they measure up to these standards. Important early Ukrainian writers are still ignored, and others are mentioned only briefly, often with such epithets as "bourgeois nationalist."

On the positive side was the publication of the fourth and last volume of F. M. Dostoevskii's Pis'ma (Letters) in 1959. The first three volumes appeared from 1928 to 1934, and then publication was suspended for a quarter of a century, pos-

sibly because of the reactionary tone of some of Dostoevskii's later letters. The set as a whole contains over 200 previously unpublished items. A collection of articles on Dostoevskii's work (Tvorchestvo F. M. Dostoevskogo) was released by the World Literature Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; the criticism presented appears to be relatively objective.

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The Institute has also published the first two volumes of a day-by-day chronology of Gor'kii's life (Letopis' zhizni i tvorchestva A. M. Gor'kogo), 1958, a work which is expected to contain some 10,000 entries. A similar publication in one volume on Tolstoi (stopping, however, in 1890, 20 years before his death), by N. N. Gusev, was published in the same year under the title Letopis' zhizni i tvorchestva L'va N. Tolstogo.

Linguistics

In advance of the Fourth International Congress of Slavicists, held in Moscow in September 1958, the USSR Academy of Sciences published a three-volume set containing many Soviet papers and some foreign ones prepared for delivery at the Congress. Entitled Slavianskaia filologiia; sbornik statei (Slavic Philology; a Collection of Papers), it was edited by V. V. Vinogradov and some colleagues.

Following the reissue of the well-known dictionary of the Russian language by Dal' in 1956 (Tolkovyi slovar' russkogo iazyka), the Soviets have reprinted other important dictionaries which have long been out of print, including I. I. Sreznevskii's Materialy dlia slovaria drevnerusskago iazyka (Materials for a Dictionary of the Old Russian language), 1958, B. Hrinchenko's Slovar' ukrains'koi movy (Dictionary of the Ukrainian language), Kiev, 1958-1959, and A. G. Preobrazhenskii's Etimologicheskii slovar' russkago iazyka (Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language), 1958. Preobrazhenskii's work,

which had been issued in three parts over a period of 39 years, had already been reprinted in the United States by Columbia University Press in 1951.

A third edition of the standard current Soviet Russian-English dictionary, A. I. Smirnitskii's Russko-angliiskii slovar', appeared in Moscow in 1958. While it contains about the same number of words as the previous editions, an improvement in the definitions is evident.

The Linguistic Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences published an impressive atlas of the Russian dialects spoken in the central regions of the USSR directly east of Moscow (Atlas russkikh gcvorov tsentral'nykh oblastei k vostoku ot Moskvy, 1957), containing 241 maps. A convenient reference work for many of the important non-Slavic Soviet minority languages is the same Institute's Mladopis'mennye iazyki narodov SSSR, 1959, covering languages spoken by peoples of the USSR which have recently been reduced to writing. This volume consists of surveys of individual languages, each written by a specialist and providing a brief description of the language and a summary of research work done in it.

Fine Arts

A major work in the field of Soviet art was Sovetskoe iskusstvo, 1917–1957: zhivopis', skul'ptura, grafika (Soviet Art, 1917–57: Painting, Sculpture, Drawing), 1957. It has 71 pages of text (including a summary in English) and 567 large plates, some colored, and it was published by the Institute on the Theory and History of the Descriptive Arts of the USSR Academy of Arts. However, in accordance with the pattern found in works on Soviet literature, trends not in accordance with the present Party line are ignored; thus the experimental schools of art of the 1920's are not represented.

Two impressive art albums were received from Georgia in the Caucasus. One, Georgii Nikolaevich Chubinashvili's Gruzinskoe chekannoe iskusstvo s VIII po XVIII vek (Georgian Repoussé Work of the Eighth to the Eighteenth Centuries), Tbilisi, 1957, has 200 plates representing many magnificent examples of the goldsmith's art. The other, by Nikolai Georgievich Chubinashvili (probably the son of the preceding), entitled Gruzinskaia srednevekovaia khudozhestvennaia rez'ba po derevu; perelom X-XI vv. (Georgian Medieval Wood-carving of the Late Tenth and Early Eleventh Centuries), Baku, 1958, has 139 large plates and an extensive text.

The present Party line in art can be studied in a volume of excerpts from the proceedings (Materialy) of the first Congress of Soviet Artists (S"ezd Sovetskikh Khudozhnikov), in Moscow in 1957, at which the Union of Soviet Artists was formally organized. The continuing emphasis on politics in Soviet books about art is shown in the titles of such works as P. M. Zholtov'kyi's Vyzvol'na borot'ba ukrains'koho narodu 2) pam'iatkakh mystetstva XVI-XVIII st. (The Liberation Struggle of the Ukrainian People in Artistic Monuments from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Centuries).

Publications in the field of music have also reflected the general trends in Soviet publishing. Thus, important works appeared on perhaps the two most prominent figures in the field of music who fled the USSR during the revolution and who refused to live under Communist rule—Feodor Chaliapin and Sergei Rachmaninoff—though it should be added that both had been "rehabilitated" in the Soviet Union some time before. The first volume of a collection of the surviving literary writings and letters of Chaliapin was published in 1957 under the title Literaturnoe nasledstvo, pis'ma, and a two-

volume collection about him was published in 1957-58 under the title Fedor Ivanovich Shaliapin, edited by E. A. Grosheva, Rachmaninoff was the subject of a two-volume collection of biographical sketches and other data compiled by Z. A. Apetian in 1957, called Vospominaniia o Rakhmaninove. A. A. Al'shvang's 701page work on Tschaikowsky, P. I. Chaikovskii, 1959, contains the results of considerable original research. On the other hand, practically nothing was published in important areas of music which do not happen to be in official favor, such as church music and jazz, or on a number of contemporary non-Soviet composers.

Among important works on the theater is a 565-page, lavishly illustrated volume on the Bolshoi Theater, Bol'shoi teatr SSSR: opera, balet, 1958, edited by I. F. Belza. B. N. Aseev covered the early Russian theater in Russkii dramaticheskii teatr XVII-XVIII vekov (The Russian Dramatic Theater of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries).

Economics

The revisions in the State Secrets Law adopted in 1956 have had a profound effect on the contents of Soviet publications in the field of economics. The former Secrets Law, dated 1947, gave carte blanche to the USSR Council of Ministers to declare any type of economic information secret, and in practice it increasingly restricted such data over the years. The new law stated that the only economic information now considered secret concerned military production and the output and reserves of nonferrous, rare, and radioactive metals and of certain minerals. While in reality the Soviets do not publish statistical data as freely as the terms of the law would imply, their press is now presenting a great deal of information, particularly of a statistical nature, that had been unavailable for many years.

While a considerable amount of statistical data is now given in journals (particularly Vestnik statistiki) and in monographs, the most readily available sources for such data are statistical handbooks. The first publication of this nature was Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR (National Economy of the USSR), issued in 1956 by the Central Statistical Administration; it was followed in the same year by five other volumes narrower in scope. In 1957 such statistical handbooks appeared at a rate of more than one a week; most of them were devoted to individual provinces in the USSR, while some covered particular branches of the economy of the nation as a whole. In 1957 a total of 89 such handbooks was published. In 1958 the figure fell to 63, while the first nine months of 1959 saw the publication of only nine.

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The main reason for the drop is to be found in the situation with the locally published handbooks for individual provinces. Of the 146 provinces in the USSR (including some since abolished), 76 have had statistical handbooks published so far; however, the provincial authorities usually seem to have been satisfied with publishing such a work only once, and hardly any of the provinces have made an attempt to keep the data current by publishing later and revised editions. On the other hand, the governments of some provinces do not appear to be eager to publish even one edition. The majority of the handbooks published appeared in the RSFSR; of its 72 provinces, 60 are represented by handbooks. Of the 26 Ukrainian provinces, 10 are covered by such publications, while the remaining 48 provinces (chiefly in Central Asia) account for only six.

The situation is much better for the 15 constituent republics. All of them have now published statistics in book form, and several (including Belorussia, Georgia, Moldavia, the RSFSR, Tajikistan, the

Ukraine, and Uzbekistan) have issued more than one edition.

The Library's collection of statistical handbooks is strong, especially when one considers the fact that many of them are issued in remote cities. Of the total of 168 published to September, 1959, the Library now has copies of 131, with perhaps a total of 30,000 pages containing several million figures. These data provide a wealth of information for study and analysis. The Library has cooperated in the compilation of annual lists of such handbooks; they have been published in the journal entitled *Soviet Studies* and indicate the holdings of individual libraries.

Of particular interest is the statistical information on Soviet foreign trade, now available for the first time since the late 1930's. It is appearing in considerable detail in annual handbooks, entitled *Vneshniaia torgovlia SSSR* (Foreign Trade of the USSR), the first volume of which, covering the year 1956, was received in 1958. On the other hand, in some branches of the Soviet economy, such as agriculture, detailed statistics on certain topics are still not to be found in published form.

Soviet publishers have also issued a number of volumes dealing with the economies of other countries. These vary from general surveys, such as Razvitie ekonomiki stran narodnoi demokratii; obzor za 1957 (Development of the Economy of the People's Democracies; Review for 1957), edited by N. I. Ivanov and others, to translations of statistical handbooks issued by Communist-controlled countries-often under the influence of the Soviet statistics publication program such as Osnovnye pokazateli razvitiia narodnogo khoziaistva Kitaiskoi Narodnoi Respubliki (Basic Indices of the Development of the Economy of the Chinese People's Republic), Moscow, 1959, translated

from a publication of the State Statistical Administration of Comunist China.

Some Soviet books received cover the economic, technical, and other aspects of specific industries in the USSR. These include Elektrifikatsiia SSSR za 40 let (Electrification in the USSR in the Last 40 Years), by N. M. Oznobin, 1958; Ocherki razvitiia neftedobyvaiushchei promyshlennosti SSSR (Outline of the Development of the Petroleum Extraction Industry of the USSR), by S. M. Lisichkin, 1958; Upravlenie gosudarstvennoi vnutrennei torgovli v SSSR (Administration of State Internal Trade in the USSR), by E. G. Lomovatskii and G. M. Gromova, 1957; and a three-volume survey entitled Lesnaia promyshlennost' SSSR, 1917-1957 (Lumber Industry of the USSR, 1917-57), edited by V. A. Popov, 1957.

Other books limit themselves to the economic aspects of certain Soviet industries, such as T. S. Khachaturov's Ekonomika transporta (Economics of Transportation), 1959; M. E. Shars' Ekonomika stroitel'noi promyshlennosti SSSR (Economics of the Building Industry in the USSR), 1958; Ekonomika energetiki SSSR (Economics of Power in the USSR), 1959, by L. A. Melent'ev and E. O. Shteingaus; and I. M. Budnitskii's Ekonomika ugol'noi promyshlennosti SSSR (Economics of the Coal Industry of the USSR), 1959.

The proceedings of the 1957 All-Union Conference of Statisticians in Moscow, Doklady, vystupleniia v preniiakh i resheniia, presents discussions of a number of problems in Soviet statistics. The supplement to the volume, listing the 674 persons who attended together with their positions, provides a kind of directory of leading statisticians in the USSR.

The reorganization of the Soviet Government in May 1957 led to the transfer

of the administration of the majority of the country's industrial and construction enterprises from national ministries to about a hundred newly established regional economic councils (sovnarkhozy). One of the first books dealing with this reorganization was A. N. Efimov's Perestroika upravleniia promyshlennosti i stroitel'stva v SSSR (The Reorganization of the Administration of Industry and Construction in the USSR), 1957. A review of the economic councils' first year of activity is given in A. I. Vikent'ev's Sovnarkhozy v deistvii; pervyi opyt raboty sovnarkhozov (The Economic Councils in Operation; the First Experience in the Work of the Economic Councils), 1958.

Many of the councils have begun to publish books and serials dealing with technical and economic aspects of the industries in their areas; some of the former have been received by the Library, but only one such serial has thus far arrived.

Books by other agencies devoted to the economy of specific regions and provinces have been received. Examples are Irkutskaia oblast'; kratkii ekonom-statisticheskii sbornik, edited by P. P. Silenskii, a collection published in Irkutsk in 1958 and covering the economy of that province; and Sovetskii Azerbaidzhan, 1958, a 759page work issued by the Geography Institute of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, edited by M. M. Aliev and others, and devoted primarily to the general and regional geography of Azerbaijan, but also covering history, culture, and other topics. Other information is provided by guidebooks to individual Soviet cities; among them were those for Leningrad (Putevoditel' po Leningradu, edited by L. N. Belova and others, 1957), and for Tbilisi (N. Badriashvili's Tbilisi, 1957). A number of new cities which have sprung up on the map of the USSR in the last 10 or 15 years are described in a series of illustrated booklets issued as Novye goroda SSSR (New Cities of the USSR), 1958.

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Various publications have appeared in connection with the current Soviet seven-year plan, which began in 1959 after the abandonment of a plan for the years 1956–60. Aside from texts of the Communist Party's directives on the plan and Khrushchev's explanation of them, a number of monographs were received, such as A. I. Vedishchev's Chto i gde budet postroeno v 1959–1965 godakh (What Will Be Built and Where in 1959–65), published in 1959.

A historical account of the USSR State Bank is given in M. S. Atlas' Razvitie Gosudarstvennogo Banka SSSR, 1958.

Religion

A few books have been received which were published by the Russian Orthodox Church in the USSR, such as a liturgical volume, Typikon, ciest Ustav, reprinted from a pre-revolutionary edition in 1954, and the English-language The Russian Orthodox Church; Organization, Situation, Activity [1958?]. However, in line with the Party's decision in 1954 to intensify antireligious propaganda, the press has increased the publication of books attacking religion to the rate of several hundred a year. The Library has received a few such volumes, typical examples of which are Pochemu my porvali s religiei; rasskazy byvshikh veruiushchikh (Why We Broke with Religion; Accounts of Former Believers), compiled by V. I. Golubovich, 1958, and K. L. Voropaeva's Sushchestvuet li zagrobnaia zhizn'? (Does Life Exist Beyond the Grave?), 1958. Particular targets of Communist attack are the Baptists and the Jehovah's Witnesses, as shown in I. S. Vasilevich's Religioznye sekty baptistov i iegovistov, Irkutsk, 1958, which acknowledges that these groups are active in Central Siberia.

Other Fields

A number of publications appeared in connection with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Communist revolution. A collection of papers written on this occasion by Communist Party leaders in over 70 countries made up two volumes issued under the title Velikaia Oktiabr'skaia revoliutsiia i mirovoe osvoboditel'noe dvizhenie (The Great October Revolution and the Worldwide Movement for Liberation), 1958. A bibliography in four volumes of books and articles published during the celebration and dealing with the history of the revolution and the civil war which followed it was edited by A. E. Ioffe and issued in 1959 by the Fundamental Library of Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It is entitled Velikaia Oktiabr'skaia sotsialisticheskaja revoliutsija; bor'ba za vlast' sovetov v period inostrannoi voennoi interventsii i grazhdanskoi voiny. Ukazatel' literatury 1957-1958 gg.

A 687-page book defining the basic elements of Marxist philosophy as currently accepted in the Soviet Union was issued in 1958 by the Philosophy Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences under the title Osnovy marksistskoi filosofii, 1958. Philosophy as applied to one of the natural sciences is discussed in M. I. Shakhparonov's Ocherki filosofskikh problem khimii (Outline of the Philosophical Problems of Chemistry), 1957.

An increase in the number of Russian books dealing with Asia and Latin America has been noted, possibly reflecting Soviet long-range interest in these areas. The books on the Orient range from translations of literature—such as Sovremennyi indiiskii rasskaz (The Contemporary Indian Short Story), edited by I. Red'ko and published in 1958 in the frontier republic of Uzbekistan, to such works as a study of the politics and economy of

postwar Indonesia, Politika i ekonomika poslevoennoi Indonezii, by CHANG Chaoch'iang, published in Chinese at Peiping in 1956 and issued in a Russian translation in Moscow in 1958. Soviet publications on Latin America up to the end of 1958 are listed in a Library of Congress publication, Latin America in Soviet Writings, 1945-1958; a Bibliography, issued in 1959 by the Hispanic Foundation and the Slavic and Central European Division. The statistical tabulation given in the preface of this publication shows a substantial increase in the number of Soviet works dealing with this area in the last few years.

A large volume by S. A. Tokarev, Etnografiia narodov SSSR, 1958, deals with the ethnography of the peoples of the USSR. It is a useful compilation, surveying various ethnic groups and languages and containing extensive bibliographies.

The first volume of a detailed review of the development of research in psychology in the USSR was published in 1959 under the title Psikhologicheskaia nauka v SSSR, edited by B. Anan'ev and others. The fact that it was issued by the Academy of Pedagogical Science reflects the attention given in this compilation, and indeed in Soviet psychology in general, to those aspects of this discipline which have application in teaching. An interesting book on psychology in sports is N. G. Ozolin's Vospitanie moral'nykh i volevykh kachestv sportsmena (Development of Qualities of Morality and Will in the Athlete), 1958.

The major development in Soviet education during the period under review was Khrushchev's reform of the secondary school system in December 1958, reducing full-time education from 10 to eight years and making a number of other significant changes in Soviet schools. The draft of this plan was published as Ob ukreplenii sviazi shkoly s zhizn'iu i o dal'neishem

razvitii sistemy narodnogo obrazovaniia v strane (On Strengthening the Ties of Schools with Life and on the Further Development of the Public Education System in the Country), 1958. However, relatively few books reflecting the school reform have yet been received. Another Khrushchev innovation, the establishment of boarding schools in 1956, is described in the proceedings of the All-Russian Conference of Boarding School Principals under the title Pervye itogi (First Results). Important recent surveys of Soviet higher education are Vysshaia shkola strany sotsializma (The Higher School in the Land of Socialism), 1959, by V. P. Eliutin, USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and K. T. Galkin's Vysshee obrazovanie i podgotovka nauchnykh kadrov v SSSR (Higher Education and the Preparation of Professional Personnel in the USSR), 1958.

A curious volume written by A. P. Bystrov on the evolution of man is Proshloe, nastoiashchee, budushchee cheloveka (The Past, Present, and Future of Man), Leningrad, 1957. It includes a prediction of what human beings may look like several million years hence, assuming a continuation of present evolutionary development. Men at that time, Bystrov says, might be designated as "Homo sapientissimus" and have huge skulls and brains, three fingers on each hand, and dwarf-like bodies.

Bibliography

Perhaps the most important event in the field of bibliography was the publication in 1958–59 of the first two parts of the three-volume set of *Bibliografiia periodicheskikh izdanii Rossii*, 1901–1916 (Bibliography of Periodicals in Russia, 1901–16) by the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library in Leningrad under the editorship of V. M. Barashnikov and others. This is a com-

prehensive list of Russian periodicals appearing during the period indicated; it even includes religious publications, which have often been omitted in Soviet bibliographies. It is an excellent compilation, presenting data on each title in exhaustive detail. Its importance is in the fact that it bridges a long-standing gap in the bibliography of Russian periodicals. Journals up to 1900 had been covered for many years in the standard work by N. M. Lisovskii, Bibliografiia russkoi periodicheskoi pechati, 1703-1900 (Bibliography of Russian Periodicals, 1703-1900). period from 1917 to 1949 is now comprehended in a 10-volume series, arranged by subject matter, entitled Periodicheskaia pechat' SSSR, 1917-1949, issued by the All-Union Book Chamber, the final volume of which was received recently. Periodicals since 1949 are listed in five-year cumulations issued by the All-Union Book Chamber under the title Letopis' periodicheskikh izdanii SSSR, which are kept upto-date by annual supplements. when the third volume of the 1901-16 compilation appears, the bibliographical coverage of Russian periodicals issued within the country will be complete.

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Several other bibliographies of periodicals in special subject fields have been re-These include one of the labor union press under the Czars (listing many titles that were published illegally or were suppressed) by IA. S. Roginskii (Russkaia profsoiuznaia periodicheskaia pechat', 1905-1917 gg., 1957), and one on pre-revolutionary military publications, Russkaia voennaia periodicheskaia pechat', 1702-1916, issued by the Military Department of the Lenin Library in Moscow in 1959. N. P. Rogozhin's Literaturno-khudozhestvennye al'manakhi i sborniki, 1912-1917 gg. is an index of short stories, poems, and similar works appearing in literary almanacs and other collections published in Russia from 1912 to 1917. It complements two earlier ones, covering the nineteenth century and the years 1900 to 1911, respectively.

For pre-revolutionary newspapers, a useful source is the catalog of such publications in the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library in Leningrad, published under the title Alfavitnyi sluzhebnyi katalog russkikh dorevoliutsionnykh gazet (1703–1916). It includes 4,720 titles.

Three catalogs of books in Church Slavic characters were received, each volume compiled by a different library. The Lenin Library in Moscow issued a union catalog, by A. S. Zernova, of Church Slavic books published in Moscow in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Knigi kirillovskoi pechati, izdannye v Moskve v XVI-XVII vekakh), 1958, listing 498 such works. A second, issued by the State Public Library in Kiev in 1958 and describing 1,287 titles located in the library, is Slavianskie knigi kirillovskoi pechati XV-XVIII vv.; opisanie knig, khraniashchikhsia v Gosundarstvennoi publichnoi biblioteke U[krainskoi] SSR, edited by P. N. Popov. The Saltykov-Shchedrin Library and the USSR Academy of Sciences Library, both in Leningrad, issued the second volume of a bibliography of works published during the reign of Peter the Great, this one covering Church Slavic books. Its title is Opisanie izdanii napechatannykh pri Petre I and it includes 215 books published in Russia and 27 printed in other countries. A serious shortcoming of the third publication (in contrast to the first two) is that it omits most church and religious books.

The first volume of a catalog of Leo Tolstoi's personal library was compiled under the supervision of V. F. Bulgakov and issued by the Tolstoi Museum at Yasnaya Polyana in 1958 under the title Biblioteka L'va Nikolaevicha Tolstogo v IAsnoi

Poliane. Its annotations include data on dedications and notes made in the books and the extent to which pages have been cut—thus indicating, presumably, how far Tolstoi had read.

A well-illustrated collection of articles on the origins of printing in Russia is *U* istokov russkogo knigopechataniia (Beginnings of Russian Printing), published by the Division of Historical Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1959 and edited by M. I. Tikhomirov and others. It was issued on the 375th anniversary of the death of Ivan Fedorov, who was the first to print a dated book in Moscow—a copy of which, incidentally, is in the Library's collections.

Reference Books

In the field of Soviet reference books not limited to any one subject, the most important event of 1958-59 was the completion (except for an index volume) of the second edition of Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia (Large Soviet Encyclopedia). The first 49 volumes, published from 1949 to 1958, contain articles in alphabetical order; the fiftieth is devoted to the USSR and is in itself an important reference source. The fifty-first is a supplementary volume which includes articles on topics omitted in the basic edition. The last volume illustrates changes in the Party line since the edition was started, as well as the partial relaxation of censorship in the USSR. Among the articles included here but not in the basic edition are biographies of Soviet leaders who perished in the purges of the 1930's but were subsequently "rehabilitated" (such as Marshal M. Tukhachevskii, IA. Rudzutak, N. Krylenko, A. Bubnov, and S. Kosior). Władisław Gomulka and Janos Kadar appear in the supplementary volume for the first time, since they were under varying forms of arrest by the Communist authorities when the volumes of the basic edition in which they would have appeared were published. Articles are included for the first time on whole peoples (such as the Kalmucks, Balkars, and Ingushes) who were deported en masse to Central Asia in 1943-44 for alleged collaboration with the Nazis, but were forgiven in 1956 and allowed to return to their homelands. The supplementary volume also includes biographies of a number of individuals who were virtually unknown when the first 49 were published, but who have now risen to high estate under Khrushchev-such as A. Aristov, L. Brezhnev, F. Kozlov, and N. Mukhitdinov. On the other hand, the limits established by the censorship are still evident. L. Trotskii, for example, is not in the supplementary volume, nor are such individuals as N. Bukharin, L. Kamenev, or G. Zinov'ev, who were defendants in the well-publicized Moscow trials of 1936-38.

The publishing house of the Soviet encyclopedia is not undertaking a third edition for the time being; instead it has turned to the publication of smaller reference books and dictionaries. This program promises to provide a number of useful reference works and will thus be of considerable importance to librarians, since, as the Soviets have stated, not enough publications of this nature have been issued in the USSR in the past. Among the first volumes to appear as a result of this undertaking was an encyclopedic dictionary on Leningrad, Leningrad; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik, Leningrad, 1957. Several others are devoted to scientific and technological subjects, including one containing biographies of outstanding Soviet and foreign scientists and one on atomic energy. On the other hand, reflecting the growing demand of the Soviet public for the amenities of life, the publishing house has also issued a housekeeping encyclopedia, Kratkaia entsiklopediia domashnego khoziaistva, 1959, which provides an interesting glimpse of how the ideal home is visualized in the Soviet Union.

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Bulganin, for example, was the subject of a long article, complete with portrait, in the appropriate volume of the larger encyclopedia, which was published in 1951, but he is omitted entirely from the latest edition of the smaller one. In another case, volume 8 of the larger encyclopedia, also published in 1951, gives a detailed definition of the difference between "just" and "unjust" wars, and attributes its formulation to Stalin. Volume 2 of the smaller encyclopedia, which appeared in 1958, presents the same definition but attributes it to Lenin.

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SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Checklist of Hearings before Congressional Committees through the Sixty-seventh Congress. Parts I, II, and III. Revised. Compiled by Harold O. Thomen. 1959. 114 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$1 a copy. This volume replaces earlier lists issued in 1942, 1949, and 1951 and combines in one volume Parts I-III, which have been out of print for some time.

Library of Congress Publications in Print, May 1959. 1959. 34 p. Free upon request to the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. This list superseded Library of Congress Publications in Print, November 1956.

Morrison R. Waite: A Register of His Papers in the Library of Congress. 1959. 8 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price 30 cents a copy.

The National Union Catalog: A Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries. 1958 cumulation. 1959. Vol. 1, A-C, 1,064 p.; vol. 2, D-H, 995 p.; vol. 3, I-M, 1,110 p.; vol. 4, N-Sind, 1,032 p.; vol. 5, Sine-Z, 1,021 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price \$263.00 a set.

Preservation and Storage of Sound Recordings, a Study Supported by a Grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. By A. G. Pickett and M. M. Lemcoe. 1959. 74 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.G. Price 45 cents a copy. This 74-page report is the result of two years of laboratory research, carried out for the Library of Congress by the Southwest Research Institute of San Antonio, Tex., with the support of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Russian-English Glossary and Soviet Classification of Ice Found at Sea. Compiled by Boris N. Mandrovsky. 1959. 30 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Price 30 cents a copy. Major advances in the field of ice studies and reporting in recent years, accompanied by a corresponding growth in specialized terms in both Russian and English, have created a need for Russian-English terminology guides; this multilithed publication was prepared in the Reference Department to provide a key to Soviet terminology and its decimal classification system in this field.

Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress. January 1956-December 1958. Supplement to the 6th edition. 378 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Subscription price \$1 a copy or \$2.50 a year, domestic, and \$3.25 a year, foreign.

Symbols Used in the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress. 1959. Seventh edition revised. 134 p. Free upon request to the Union Catalog Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. This seventh revised edition includes more than 500 symbols that did not appear in the sixth edition and a number of symbols that have been revised to reflect changes in names or locations of libraries.